FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MARCH FOR PEACE STALLS AS AREA GOVERNMENTS BALK

El Salvador Refuses Entry

PA030446 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Dec 85 p 17

[Text] The representatives of the March for Peace in Central America have been advised officially that their entry into El Salvador has been refused and that the Immigration General Directorate and Security Corps have received orders to refuse them entry. This was announced today by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount. The foreign minister said that the marchers have been refused permission to enter El Salvador because the country cannot allow a group of people to come in and cause destabilization. They, the peace marchers, do not seek peace, they seek to provoke confrontations, and this is something that we will not allow, he said. Castillo Claramount recalled what happened in Costa Rica recently when a political group, described as rightist, created disorders and attacked the marchers. We do not want this to happen here, the foreign minister added.

Yesterday the marchers attended mass at the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The Honduran Government has refused the marchers permission to cross through Honduras. The Honduran Government claims that the marchers would provoke destabilization. However, the leaders of the march said that the Honduran president had already granted them permission to enter the country. The March for Peace in Central America began in Panama and crossed into Costa Rica, where it faced problems when it was attacked by rightists and the Costa Rican Government asked them to leave the country. When they crossed into Nicaragua they were greeted as heroes. They have remained in Nicaragua. Earlier the marchers said that if El Salvador refused them permission to enter the country they would fly to Guatemala and continue their march. According to the marchers, Guatemala has authorized their entry.

Marchers Return to Managua

PA052054 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The members of the March for Peace in Central America returned to this capital yesterday after several fruitless attempts to enter Honduran territory. They have not been discouraged from their decision to continue with their pacifist mission. The organizer of the march, Rev Blais Bonpabe, commented on this situation, saying: We have not lost the war. We will go on with our peaceful march.

The pacifists spent 6 days at the Honduran customs post of La Fraternidad, trying in vain to enter Honduras. They were threatened by 2 tanks and 20 Honduran Cobra soldiers, who told them to desist from their efforts to enter that territory. On arrival in Managua yesterday, the marchers went to the Ruben Dario University, where they are now resting and planning the new steps they will take to continue with their peaceful mission.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES FRIGATE SALE TO LIBYA

PY052315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1750 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jan (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry has "categorically" denied French television reports that Argentina has sold Libya two British-made missile-carrying frigates.

The newspaper CLARIN reported that the denial was made by the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Albino Gomez, who said that "the French television reports are untrue." Sources connected with the Navy Joint Staff said that they "lack knowledge" about the question.

Allegedly, the operation involved the frigates Hercules and Santisima Trinidad, two of the most modern units of the Argentine Navy, re-equipped with Exocet missiles. These two ships have been mentioned on several occasions as having been sold to other countries under the military expenditures austerity plan adopted by the Alfonsin government.

The French report named Belgian Baron Edouard Jean Empain and the French Government, specifically former Defense Minister Charles Hernu, as the operation's middlemen.

DEPUTY WARNS OF BRAZILIAN TROOP DEPLOYMENT

PY030241 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2325 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jan (DYN) -- Federal Justicialist Deputy Torcuato Fino today (?asked) that the Chamber of Deputies hold an "urgent" special session to question Defense Minister Roque Carranza on an alleged deployment of Brazilian troops in areas close to the Argentine border. Fino, who believes it is "essential" to question the defense minister, has based his request on a report published by the FOLHA DE SAO PAULO newspaper and reproduced by TIEMPO ARGENTINO, a Buenos Aires morning newspaper. The report says that Brazil has "deployed its most powerful forces" in an area bordering Misiones province.

Torcuato Fino, who belongs to the "Unity" bloc that is aligned with the 62 Organizations, formalized his request through a draft resolution submitted today to the Chamber of Deputies. The resolution states that the Brazilian troops belong to the "armored infantry," and they are supported by "tanks and helicopters."

The Peronist deputy considers that the deployment of the troops entails "an ostentatious use of force that breaks the region's balance of power and therefore poses serious risks to Argentina's integrity and territorial security." He also warns that the report "has not yet been denied." In his draft resolution, Fino says that if the press reports are confirmed, he will preemptorily demand that the Argentine Government "urgently adopt defensive and security measures for properly protecting the national territory and for safeguarding the interests of our country."

DESTABILIZATION REPORTEDLY BLAMED ON STROESSNER

PY030219 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report datelined Caracas, the Argentine Government has learned that the recent destabilizing actions perpetrated in Argentina were prepared in the Paraguayan capital. The report adds that this is the reason Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has not yet agreed to meet with General Alfredo Stroessner, who has ruled Paraguay for 30 years.

The report is contained in an article published today by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL and written by its Buenos Aires correspondent, Rogelio Garcia Lupo. Garcia Lupo adds: President Alfonsin has serious reasons for distancing himself from Stroessner because the Argentine intelligence services have evidence that the Paraguayan capital is the center for all anti-Alfonsin actions. Some attacks on Argentine officers were also planned in Asuncion.

ALFONSIN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ANTARCTIC MISSION

PY031252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1507 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Jan (TELAM) -- After attending the ceremony marking the launching of the Navy icebreaker Almirante Irizar and the beginning of the Antarctic summer campaign, President Raul Alfonsin today stressed the importance of the continuous quest for the fulfillment of the great national objectives.

During a brief chat with reporters, Alfonsin stated that the expedition that begins today shows the importance of the Argentine presence in the Antarctic and of the continuous quest for the achievement of national objectives. The president added that we Argentines have been inconsistent in certain things, but as far as the Antarctic is concerned, we have managed to be consistent; this should be a matter of pride.

Alfonsin arrived at 0957 at Dock A of Puerto Nuevo where the ice breaker is anchored. He was accompanied by Defense Minister Roque Carranza. He was welcomed by the ship's commander, Captain Norberto Varela, Antarctic National Director Juan Sola, Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, and Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa. After the greetings, Alfonsin stepped to the platform in front of the ship and greeted the joint Antarctic group. The officers and men on board and on the dock returned the greeting.

Afterwards, Sola made a brief speech in which he stated that the Argentine Republic once again assumes the responsibility at this ceremony of maintaining its Antarctic mission, and recalled the activities conducted in the sector during the 1950s, which were climaxed with an overland expedition to the South Pole. He added that Argentina thus joins the development of technical and scientific research in the south, with the personnel installed today to join this campaign. He highlighted the optimism that exists regarding Argentina's future in the Antarctic Continent, and he stated that the Antarctic is a challenge for those who are participating now. They will be the men of the 21st century who will meet the challenge.

CARRANZA MINIMIZES VERNON WALTERS' REMARKS

PY031307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1137 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 2 Jan (DYN) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza has stated that there is no evidence of guerrilla activity in Argentina and added that the Armed Forces "will continue respecting the constitutional order."

"We are not aware of any clandestine activity," he stated, referring to remarks by U.S. representative to the OAS [as received] Vernon Walters on a presumed resurgence of the Montoneros and Tupamaros. In an interview with the local radio station LU 6, Carranza said that Walters' remarks "represent a personal opinion; I do not know the basis for that opinion."

Regarding the Armed Forces, he stated that they continue respecting the constitutional order, and their role will be reduced to the "specific task of defending the sovereignty and the constitutional order." He added that "there are no new tasks" for the military. He said that the national government will continue making efforts "to bury periods of pain, decline, and authoritarianism, because it is building the future."

Regarding the sentences given to former commanders accused of violating human rights and Point 30 of the Federal Appellate Court ruling, he said that the Armed Forces Supreme Council "is the first-instance court."

He added that the military reform that began last year will continue, that the military budget for 1986 will be similar to that of 1985, and that the number of officers who have requested retirement because of low salaries has not increased.

ALFONSIN APPROVES PROPOSED MILITARY PROMOTIONS

PY041153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jan (NA) -- A high-ranking Defense Ministry source reported today that President Raul Alfonsin has already signed the decree authorizing officer promotions proposed by the Armed Forces chiefs of staff.

These promotions will benefit Major Jorge Granada and Captain Leopoldo Cao, both included in the decree that ordered the prosecution of 12 persons presumably involved in a public disturbance campaign. The source consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS stated that "provided that Granada and Cao are facing no pending trial, they are qualified to continue their military careers." Thus, Granada will joint the V Corps headquarters in Bahia Blanca with the rank of lieutenant colonel, while Cao, now promoted to major, will be transferred to the II Corps in Rosario.

The promotions approved by President Alfonsin in the three branches affect ranks up to lieutenant colonel in the Army and Air Force, and frigate captain in the Navy. The promotion lists had been submitted to the Defense Ministry by the chiefs of the three branches on orders of their respective qualification boards, which ended their work in mid-December 1985.

According to military sources, Army Commander General Hector Rios Erenu told Defense Ministry sources that both Granada and Cao were legally qualified for promotion. Judging by what has been officially confirmed, this opinion was finally accepted by the executive branch, which ordered the promotion of the two officers.

'COFFEE BRIGADE' TO GO TO NICARAGUA FOR HARVEST

PY312257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0258 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Dec (TELAM) -- To show support for the Sandinist Government, a second contingent of the "coffee brigade," made up of members of the [word indistinct] will work in Nicaragua during the coffee harvest. The brigade will leave on 3 January.

The contingent, identified as General San Martin brigade, has also undertaken other actions in the country, the [words indistinct] during the floods that affected vast areas in Buenos Aires province. The brigade members will depart from Ezeiza International Aiport at 1530.

MINISTRY DENIES ARGENTINE MEDIATION REPORT

PY031735 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1646 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry and the Argentine Embassy have categorically denied that a high-ranking Argentine official came to Chile to mediate between the government and opposition political sectors. This denial was in response to cables datelined Buenos Aires, which were published by the Argentine newspaper CLARIN. Acting Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Juan Larrain has stated that the report is untrue, and the Foreign Ministry has no information in this regard.

In the meantime, the Argentine Embassy press office stated that no Argentine representative has come to Chile to mediate between the government and opposition political sectors.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also stated that seven Spanish legislators of various political persuasions will visit Chile in mid-January. They will meet with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and other government officials to learn about the true Chilean situation.

In addition, a visit by a Brazilian delegation for the same purposes is expected in the next few days.

Acting Foreign Ministry spokesman Juan Larrain said that U.S. Congressman John McCain had visited the country for a private visit; McCain asked to meet with the president of the republic and Admiral Merino. Larrain stated that in both meetings general matters were discussed.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES CHANGES IN ANTARCTIC TREATY

PY041840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1510 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jan (EFE) -- Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has said it would be "highly unsuitable" to internationalize Antarctica, as suggested by some African countries at the United Nations. Minister Carvajal said that Chile favors maintaining the Antarctic Treaty and categorically opposes any attempt to modify it for the purpose of declaring that continent a "common heritage of mankind."

Carvajal said the question will be studied on 7 January by the Antarctic Commission, comprised of Chilean defense, foreign, and finance ministers.

PINOCHET SEEKS TO AMEND WEAPONS CONTROL LAW

PY032106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0023 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jan (EFE) -- Chileans will no longer be able to have or manufacture missiles, rockets, lethal gases, or any other type of weapon, be it simple or complex, in their homes.

This is included in a proposal that General Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean military regime, sent to the Government Junta (legislative branch) to amend the law on weapons control. Under this amendment, the materiel used by the Armed Forces, especially those of a lethal or destructive nature, be they "conventional or self-propelled, missiles or rockets," are hereby controlled.

This measure also affects firearms regardless of their caliber, as well as ammunition and/or explosives of any type, together with their respective components. The prohibition also affects the installations that manufacture, mount, or store these elements and their raw materials.

Pinochet's proposal to amend the law on weapons control adds that no one will be able to own or keep any lethal asphyxial, poisonous, or paralytic gas bombs. The proposal ends by stating that any such materiel will be for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces. Until now, the law on weapons control had not been so specific regarding such prohibitions.

SEGUEL ANNOUNCES 1986 'LONG NATIONAL STRIKE'

PY042307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1435 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 1 Jan (EFE) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel has announced a long national strike as one of the priority tasks to be carried out in 1986. "We want to paralyze Chile to put an end to the dictatorship," Seguel said in an interview with ANALISIS.

Seguel, who is president of the National Workers Command, the main Chilean multiunion organization, added that "all the members of the Command support that position." He said: "Chile must be paralyzed, not just for 24 hours, but in such a way as to force the Armed Forces to talk and negotiate to seek a solution."

With regard to the calls for social mobilization made after the regime of General Augusto Pinochet definitively rejected the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, Seguel said that "the time for words has passed. We have already lost too much time. This is the time for action."

The National Accord, signed in August 1985 by 11 rightist, centrist, and leftist parties, was rejected by Pinochet on 24 December 1985 during a meeting with Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno. Cardinal Fresno is the sponsor of this peaceful project to achieve democracy through negotiations between the government and the opposition.

1985 INFLATION RATE SET AT 26.4 PERCENT

PY041615 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jan (AFP) -- The National Statistics Institute announced today that inflation in Chile reached 26.4 percent in 1985. This is slightly higher than the 25 percent forecast by government economists.

The inflation rate was 23 percent in 1984, when the decreasing inflation rate observed toward the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's was interrupted by price hikes. Inflation in Chile was only 9.5 percent in 1981, compared with the inflation rates of some previous years, which at times surpassed 500 percent (1974).

Price hikes of essential products and services used by Chileans are estimated for a total of 350 articles. According to official figures, food, electricity, water, and telephone services had the highest price increases during 1985. Moreover, for 1986 the Finance Ministry only expects moderate increases which will maintain inflation at the 1985 level.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO NICARAGUA

PA041955 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1817 GMT 4 Jan 86

[By Juan Carlos Rincon]

[Text] Bogota -- Today Colombia officially asked Nicaragua for a prompt and satisfactory explanation of the presence of arms from that country in the attack on the Palace of Justice. "It is not easy for our government to understand that a friendly government could support terrorist actions," says a note that the Colombian foreign minister has sent to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. The note describes the arms that were found after the Colombian Army recovered the palace. The arms belonged to the FSLN and to the former guard of General Anastasio Somoza.

The Colombian minister also asked for an explanation of the mass held in Managua's Santa Maria Church, which was attended by Interior Minister Tomas Borge. At that mass there was a homily praising the M-19 terrorists who attacked the palace. Foreign Minister Ramirez said the mass was not a religious ceremony but a public event, and the presence of Commander Tomas Borge could be interpreted as tacit support for the actions of the M-19. The demand for an explanation from the Nicaraguan Government came following an urgent call to the Colombian Ambassador in Managua, Abelardo Duarte Sotelo, for consultations on the situation.

The following is a text of the message that Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez sent to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto:

Your Excellency, Mr Miguel D'Escoto B., foreign minister of Nicaragua, Managua.

Mr Minister, I am addressing Your Excellency to inform you about the following:

1. As you know, on 6 November 1985 the Palace of Justice in Bogota, was seized by the so-called M-19 [19 April Movement] in a typical terrorist action that was immediately condemned by the governments and peoples of the international community.

Once the Palace of Justice was rescued, the authorities found, among the arms that were used by the terrorists, the ones listed here:

A. Two Belgian-made FN FAL rifles, serial numbers 39260 and 39597, which were part of an arms cache that, according to some information, had been supplied to the FSLN in 1979 by the Venezuelan Government in office at that time, during the struggle the FSLN was waging against the forces defending the dictatorship of General Anastasio Somza.

These two rifles have been directly identified with that situation.

B. Two U.S.-made 5.56 mm M-16A1 assault rifles that were sold to the Nicaraguan Government in 1976 by the Colt Firearms Co. of Connecticut. One of these two rifles, with serial number 9199149, was part of a cache of 4,000 automatic weapons shipped by that company on 30 November 1976 to the Nicaraguan National Guard. The other one, serial number 9123659, belongs to a cache of 1,000 automatic rifles from the same company that was shipped on 2 November 1976 again to the Nicaraguan National Guard, all this according to the findings of the office of the Colombian military attache in the United States, findings that were certified by the Treasury Department [not further identified].

C. Six 5.56 mm Galil assault rifles, two of which have the markings EEBI, the acronym for the Infantry Basic Training School, which was a military school during General Somoza's regime.

2. The Colombian Government, with information and pictures published in some news media, is aware that on 10 November 1985 a mass was held in the Santa Maria de Los Angeles Church in Managua, and at that mass an M-19 flag was placed on the altar, while during the mass a person who had the approval of the priest saying the mass and his assistants, delivered a homily praising the terrorists who a few days before had seized the Palace of Justice and murdered many justices and other officials and people who were in the besieged building.

The case could be considered an incident [words indistinct] but the mass did not have the nature of a normal and common religious ceremony. It was a public event that was attended by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, and his presence throughout the entire ceremony, in the circumstances that have been mentioned, could be interpreted as tacit support for the actions of this terrorist movement.

[Words indistinct] and the Colombian people, I have allowed myself to resort to you to request from the Nicaraguan Government a prompt and satisfactory explanation of the situation.

It will not be easy for my government to understand how a friendly government could support terrorist actions, especially at a moment when the international community, with Nicaragua's support, is insistently speaking out against such an abominable wrong.

As a recent example of this we could cite the resolution condemning terrorism adopted in December 1985 by the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council, and the OAS; the declaration [words indistinct] in Luxembourg by the participants in the meeting of ministers from Europe, Contadora, and Central America.

In that declaration, which was signed, among others, by Your Excellency, we find the following paragraph: The ministers, aware of the grave terrorist action carried out in Colombia against the Supreme Court of Justice -- an action that resulted in the deaths of many Colombian justices and citizens -- regret this attack on one of the branches of the state, condemn terrorist actions that endanger innocent lives, and present our condolences to the Colombian people and to President Belisario Bentancur, who has bravely promoted a peace process to strengthen the political dialogue and democratic activities in this country.

Your excellency, please be sure of my highest and distinguished considerations.

Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister of Colombia

BETANCUR INSPECTS VOLCANO AREA 4 JANUARY

PA041600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Bogota, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Today President Belisario Betancur inspected the area around the Nevado del Ruiz volcano. An evacuation of the area has been ordered because there is the possibility that the Arenas crater could erupt.

Betancur was accompanied by Defense Minister General Miguel Vega. The two travelled to the area in the provinces of Caldas and Tolima, which is near the volcano, in a Colombian Air Force helicopter.

Colombian Civil Defense has reported that at 0800 GMT today the volcano cast out an enormous amount of ashes. It noted that "in the area the smell of sulfur is intense." But as the people are being calmly evacuated, the flow of ashes being cast out has diminished considerably. Alert and security measures, however, are being maintained.

According to estimates, between 1,000 and 2,000 people will be evacuated from the towns of Honda, Guayabal, Ambalema, Mariquita, and Chinchina. According to reports from Mariquita and Guayabal, some 550 people have already been moved in an orderly fashion to higher lands.

The mayor of the lost town of Armero, Army Major Horacio Ruiz, has explained that "this is not a massive evacuation." Speaking from his office in Guayabal, the major said 150 persons from this town have been evacuated from lowlands.

The government, which has said the volcano could eventually erupt again, has noted that if an emergency does come up, there is plenty of time to complete the evacuation.

State of Alert Extended

PA060259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Jan (EFE) -- Despite the fact that scientists have reported that the situation is normal, the state of alert for a new, possible eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano in the center of Colombia will be extended another 48 hours.

The vulcanological studies committee, which keeps a permanent watch on the Arenas crater, the 13 November eruption of which killed 23,000 people, has said the state of emergency has not ended, although no thawing has occurred.

In their latest bulletin, scientists at Manizales, capital of Caldas Department, said: "The suspension of the state of maximum alert depends solely on the evolution of microseismic phenomena."

Official sources have reported that the state of alert will be extended for 48 hours on the banks of the Guali, Lagunilla, Azufrado, Recio, and Chinchina Rivers and in the villages of Mariquita, Guayabal, Chinchina, Villamaria, Casablanca, Honda, and Ambalema. The same sources reiterated that, in case of a new eruption or landslide, the alarm will be sounded with sirens so the residents can move to the nearest hills.

It has also been announced that U.S. experts Darryl Herd, John Tomblin, and Larry White, who stayed at the tragedy zone in November, will arrive in Manizales in a few hours. A Japanese mission that will set up new seismological equipment will also arrive shortly.

RICARDO FRANCO LEADER ADMITS 'PURGE' OF 'ENEMIES'

PA032237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Javier Delgado, commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) splinter group Ricardo Franco, today admitted that he had ordered the deaths of 134 subversives.

Delgado disclosed this in a document he clandestinely sent to several information media.

Delgado said he personally ordered the "execution" of 134 members of the Ricardo Franco Front after it was proven that they had infiltrated the group (members of the Army's Intelligence Service). [sentence as received]

Police authorities have revealed that they found 111 bodies in 35 common graves dug in the jungle areas of the municipalities of Tacueyo and Corinto, in the southeastern Cauca Department.

The preliminary investigations have established that the guerrillas wre beaten to death, strangled, and stabbed to death, and later buried by Delgado and some of his loyal followers in the common graves.

In his document, Delgado launched a violent attack against the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) organization that on 6 and 7 November occupied the Justice Palace in Bogota , where 115 people were killed when the Army recovered the occupied palace.

After charging that the Ricardo Franco command spotted "a large military operation to infiltrate our ranks," Delgado said "134 enemy agents were caught, tried, and condemned to death on 12 December."

The guerrilla leader warned that the "purge" will only stop "once we have eliminated the last of the enemy within our ranks and in the ranks of all the revolutionary movement."

Delgado accused the M-19 of being "traitors" and reminded that "you must not forget whose generous hand (financially speaking) has protected you."

Delgado rejected the criticism made by M-19 of his "purge" and charged that they should "begin to worry about resolving their own very serious problems, like the homosexual problem that is affecting many of their leaders."

Delgado warned that "if M-19 does not change its attitude, we will not hesitate to have them expelled from the national guerrilla coordinating board, cut their financial aid completely, and isolate them from the revolutionary movement."

"Our hand did not tremble when we were eleminating the enemy infiltrated in our ranks, and it will not tremble when we carry our an exemplary punishment against the traitors," Delgado concluded.

TERAN ON FOREIGN POLICY, PRESIDENT'S U.S. VISIT

PA041829 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1401 GMT 1 Jan 86

["Summary of the 1985 News" program with Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Moderator] Greetings to all our listeners. Welcome to this program "Summary of the 1985 News." Our first topic will be Ecuadoran foreign policy and our guest, Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran.

[Teran] The foreign policy, as directed by the president of the Republic, has been very fruitful in 1985. The basis of our foreign policy, aside from a general defense of the principles of international law and the moral principles of that policy, has been to recognize and fulfill commitments made, to act truthfully, to demand that human rights be respected regardless of the geographic location or political inclinations of the country, and to speak openly and honestly in our relations with other countries. In this way, this year Ecuador has achieved a very clear and precise international personality. All this is due to the policy outlined by the president of the Republic, a policy in which all the ministers have collaborated. One of the most obvious results of our foreign policy has been frequent and very fruitful international contacts. President Leon Febres Cordero traveled to Cuba and has exchanged experiences with Fidel Castro. He was very clear concerning freedom, the expression of thought, and the fact that countries do not need to have similar ideologies to have formal relations.

The president also unofficially visited the United States. Economically, this visit rendered great results. The most important result of this visit was renegotiation of the debt with the creditor governments and with what is called the Paris Club. Ecuador is the only country in the world that has been able to renegotiate its debt with other governments on a multi-yearly basis. The signing of the contract with the private banks (?will be done shortly).

The president also traveled to Brazil to celebrate the country's return to democracy after more than 20 years of dictatorship. He also visited countries ruled by centrist governments, social democratic governments, and has achieved not only positive economic results but also found similarities in the area of foreign policy.

President Leon Febres Cordero has also been absolutely clear and precise in his views on the Central American issue, the need for disarmament, [words indistinct] in Central America duly controlled, the need for peace, and respect for the rights of the peoples of Central America, including their right to self-determination and free elections without coercion. The president has been equally clear on the foreign debt. As our country expressed at the Cartagena meeting, the president believes that we must seek negotiated solutions among the creditor and debtor governments, multilateral credit organizations, and the international banks. All this must be done within a pragmatic and clear system that will allow the debtor country to survive and pay its debt and not survive to pay the debt.

All these positions have helped the Ecuadoran foreign policy and have given it [words indistinct] to the government. Today Ecuador is considered a country with clear ideas, that fulfills its commitments, has good relations with all the countries of the world, reacts with decorum when its dignity has been harmed, and is capable of breaking relations with Nicaragua because it has offended the dignity of the Ecuadoran Government and people yet at the same time can have [word indistinct] relations with all the countries of the world regardless of their ideologies or political inclinations.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, one of the theses reiterated by the national government is the all-out struggle against terrorism, drug trafficking, and strengthening of the inter-American institutions. To what extent have these Ecuadoran proposals been carried out internationally?

[Teran] In fact, Ecuador's position has been to consider terrorism and drug trafficking as crimes against mankind -- that is, crimes that threaten not only one or more specific persons, but mankind in general. The tragedy caused by a terrorist does not distinguish between an innocent child passing by a store where a bomb explodes or an invalid elder murdered and dropped from a ship or plane. Terrorism is truly a crime against mankind, such as drug trafficking, which corrupts consciences, moral integrity, and physical integrity itself, particularly among young people.

This stance of the Ecuadoran Government must be consistent: the battle against such scourges must be merciless and devoid of any weakness or consideration whereby a terrorist is granted a right denied to any other common criminal. These massive, heartless common criminals, these terrorists, must be fought by the international community, not by the states individually.

Another aspect of the Ecuadoran Government's stance is that it is mandatory to have the cooperation of other states to fight these scourges. Fortunately, the Ecuadoran stance is being disseminated to other states. In the latest OAS General Assembly, there was a resolution made in which all member-states described terrorism and drug trafficking as crimes against mankind, and agreed on the need for international cooperation to fight them.

[Moderator] Minister Edgar Teran also pointed out that the trip of President Leon Febres Cordero to the United States shall be an important event, as the two chiefs of state will discuss the various problems affecting the continent.

[Teran] Early in 1986 there will be a very significant event, to which we attach great importance, which is the official visit of President Febres Cordero to the United States. It will be a visit that grants Ecuador special significance in the way of international events because it will be a lengthy state visit with the top protocol ceremony extended by the U.S. Government to chiefs of state. During this visit there will be opportunities to discuss a number of economic, political, and international cooperation matters with the United States, all of which will have beneficial results for Ecuador.

They will refer to the various problems of the continent, to issues of bilateral relations, and to the increased cooperation of the United States and the industrialized world in the face of the economic reconstruction projects underway in our country. After nearly a year and a half of government, we have already reorganized the basic lines of our economy, stopped inflation, eliminated the budget deficits, reduced unemployment, and readjusted wages. Public and private investments have increased, and people throughout the country have regained hope that their long frustrated aspirations may become a reality.

The time has come for Ecuador, again stabilized, to renew its plans and programs designed to launch the nation's economy through positive growth.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH OPPOSITION COALITION

Meeting Termed 'Pleasant'

PY031940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1748 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Today Clyde Taylor, the new U.S. ambassador in Asuncion, met officially with the main leaders of the National Accord, the Paraguayan opposition coalition. National Accord sources have told AFP that the meeting was extremely important for promoting the recognition of the irregular opposition groups that are excluded from the Paraguayan process.

The meeting, which was held at Taylor's request, was described as unexpectedly pleasant by leaders of the National Accord. Taylor met for 1 and 1/2 hours with the presidents and vice presidents of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco), and the Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), at the Casa del Pueblo, the PRF headquarters.

During their meeting with the head of the U.S. mission the National Accord leaders described their platform, designed to pave the way for a democratic succession to the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner. They also emphasized the peaceful objectives of their political organization and ruled out violence as a means of struggle.

Leaders Cited

PY041950 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1440 GMT 4 Jan 86

[From the "News Panorama" program -- Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Referring to the meeting U.S. Ambassador Clyde Donald Taylor held with members of the so-called National Accord, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, president of the PLRA, said that it was a fluid, sincere, and profound dialogue on the national political situation.

[Yaryes] "The National Accord has asked the church to sponsor a broad national dialogue as a means to find the main (?solution). We have been told that the church has agreed to sponsor the dialogue and that starting this dialogue is part of the activities it is scheduled to carry out."

Yaryes added that the dialogue involved an exchange of points of view.

[Yaryes] "The most important comments Ambassador Taylor made are probably the emphasis he placed on pointing out that the current and previous U.S. Governments give great importance to respect for human rights in all countries. In this regard, he stressed that the United States will always advocate respect for human rights in all the countries with which it maintains relations."

Yaryes said that the other subjects discussed with Ambassador Taylor were the lack of freedom of the press in our country, the situation of political exiles, and restrictions on the development of political activities. He ended by stating:

[Yaryes] "The people and the National Accord will undoubtedly welcome anything that will contribute to the national dialogue. In this regard, I consider very important the influence that U.S. diplomacy, assuming its democratic leadership in the Western Hemisphere, may have. It will probably also have the support of other Western democratic states. The emphasis Ambassador Taylor placed on respect for human rights gives us the hope that violations such as the cases of Domingo Laino and Alfonso Resck may be resolved in the short term. These cases obviously represent an unjustified violation lacking any legal grounds. They should be solved as a preliminary measure to guarantee that the dialogue that may take place is sincere, projected toward the future, and encouraging for our country."

These were comments by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, president of the PLRA.

Waldino Ramon Lovera, acting president of the National Accord and Mopoco representative, noted that the meeting held with the U.S. ambassador was very important, especially taking into account that the ambassador himself visited the National Accord headquarters.

[Lovera] "[Words indistinct] legalization of the National Accord, despite the government's policy of not recognizing this multinational political organization. From this point of view, the U.S. ambassador's presence was very important. In a spontaneous gesture, Ambassador Taylor approached the National Accord to learn about its mechanisms and about this very unfair struggle that the democratic opposition is waging against the current regime."

Lovera added that they also analyzed the role currently being fulfilled by the National Accord.

[Lovera] "The National Accord disclosed its political proposal for a peaceful change and its absolutely peaceful means of struggle and stated that it desires the democratic outcome that may be reached through a national dialogue. This is a subject that was discussed carefully, and it was fully agreed that the national dialogue is one of the most important phases necessary to reach a peaceful, democratic outcome and, if possible, avoid traumatic effects for this democratic outcome."

Lovera said that the creation by the government of the so-called mulitparty organization is not in keeping with reality.

[Lovera] "Because every kind of agreement or dialogue should be carried out from two positions: the democratic position and the government position so that positive solutions may emerge for an effective democratization process in our country. We have requested the church's support. The church has to implement this dialogue, because the National Accord itself, in view of the prevailing situation, cannot sponsor it since the government does not recognize it, considering it an irregular, extremist, and subversive organization. Therefore, the National Accord, in its determination to fulfill its objective of a peaceful change, has made an appeal for this national dialogue and requested the church open a path for it. [words indistinct] and thoroughly analyze the solutions currently necessary in our country in a peaceful atmosphere."

Waldino Ramon Lovera ended by stating that the National Accord agreed to continue the dialogue with the U.S. ambassador.

The visit the U.S. ambassador paid is recognition of the National Accord as a true political force within the country, Alfredo Rojas Leon, president of the PDC, said.

[Rojas] "We could say that it grants the National Accord and the political parties that form it international legitimacy."

Rojas Leon added that in his capacity as president of the PDC, he informed Ambassador Taylor about his party's current activities.

[Rojas] "We informed the U.S. ambassador about the party's activities. We explained the purposes of the tasks being carried out regarding (?various) issues and also expressed our expectations regarding the country's political future. We placed emphasis on the importance which a broad, all-encompassing dialogue has for the future of the country and which the National Accord has requested be conducted through the church."

Accord Issues Communique

PY042153 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Jan 86 p 11

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Clyde Donald Taylor held lengthy meetings yesterday with representatives of the PLR and the Liberal Party [PL] in the U.S. Embassy. Political, economic, and social matters were discussed.

According to reports, Ambassador Taylor met at 1500 with the PLR leadership headed by Emilio Forestieri. A friendly conversation was held on national and international issues.

The PL delegation was headed by Joaquin Atilio Burgos and Carlos Ferreira Ibarra and met with the U.S. ambassador at 1630.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the PL leaders said that primarily economic and political issues were discussed. Ferreira Ibarra said that Ambassador Taylor discussed the Paraguayan economic and financial situation, referring mainly to our foreign debt.

Taylor spoke about the servicing of the foreign debt this year and the effects smuggling can have on the country's economy.

Taylor also referred to the high percentage of young people in Paraguay and the prospects for creating jobs for them. Ferreira Ibarra said that the ambassador was happy to be informed of the PL's desire to talk with all the political forces of the country, especially with the liberal sector.

Ferreira Ibarra conveyed to the U.S. ambassador his party's desire to have the credits granted to the country audited so they will be better invested. The meeting ended at 1740.

The National Accord released a communique on the meeting that political coalition held with U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor in the headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party. The document says: "Important points of view related to the political and socio-economic situation in the country were exchanged during the meeting. The National Accord emphasized its political proposal for peaceful change, its absolutely peaceful method of struggle, and its desire to guide through national dialogue the implementation of measures to achieve democracy peacefully for the benefit of the country."

Montanero Condemns Meeting

PY052059 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jan 86 p 8

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro yesterday lashed out harshly against a meeting U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor held with members of the National Accord.

Among other things, Montanaro said: "We deny him the authority to meddle in our country's internal politics."

The interior minister told EL DIARIO: "We emphatically and categorically reject Clyde Taylor's intervention in our internal political affairs."

The interior minister made these statements in the wake of reports published by newspapers stating that U.S. Ambassador Taylor had held a meeting with a group of politicians from parties making up the National Accord.

In this regard, Minister Montanaro stated: "We reject this, and we will not allow the U.S. ambassador to intervene in our country's internal politics. Mr Taylor may be a very capable person, or he may wish to pursue his policy as 'U.S. expert on drug trafficking,' but we deny him the authority or power to meddle in our country's internal politics."

The interior minister added: "We do not believe he seeks to give a birth certificate to irregular groups of politicians lacking any representation whatsoever, although he seeks to establish himself as a patron or protector of the members of the National Accord, the persons claiming that they represent the Colorado Party, the Liberal Radical Party, or the Christian Democratic movement, parties not legally established in our country. This is open meddling in our internal affairs."

"Neither Mr Taylor nor his squires, Alex Featherstone and John Martin, can legalize or establish as political parties persons who are well-known for their irregular position within their own parties," Montanaro stated.

In addition, Montanaro emphasized: "We will champion the principles of an "authentically" representative democracy and will reject either ambassadors, technical experts, or envoys [comisionados] sent by directors outside our country."

The interior minister stated: "In Paraguay, the Colorado Party and the political parties recognized by the Constitution and the laws are governing democratically adding that this is something only Paraguayans are entitled to do. Let them intervene and act as patrons in countries where the principles of a republican and representative democracy are not recognized."

In conclusion, Minister Montanaro said: "We oppose the meddling of Taylor, Abrams, and others, no matter what titles or experience they want to establish in Paraguay, where they must respect the sovereignty, freedom, and justice with which Army General Alfredo Stroessner and the Colorado Party are governing.

Colorado Leaders Criticize Taylor

PY042008 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 4 Jan 86 p 15

[Text] Pedro Hugo Pena, the Colorado Party political secretary, has said the meeting U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor held yesterday with leaders of the political parties that make up the National Accord was surprising and unfriendly. This is his evaluation of the meeting held by the U.S. ambassador.

Pena added that the U.S. ambassador's attitude surprised "the government to which he is accredited and certainly the Colorado Party."

At noon yesterday the U.S. ambassador met with the presidents and vice presidents of the PLRA, Mopoco, the PDC, and the PRF after requesting an interview with the top leaders of the National Accord.

Pena criticized the contacts the U.S. ambassador made with the "irregular" opposition members, because "officially" contacts can be made with parties and members of the regular opposition.

Juan Manuel Frutos, a member of the Colorado Party Executive Board and president of the Rural Welfare Institute, has labeled the meeting U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor held yesterday with members of the National Accord as unusual.

As opposed to Pena, who disregarded any possible interference in the internal affairs of the country by the U.S. ambassador, Frutos set the event within the framework of political interference, stating that the meeting with the irregular members of the opposition was not "the best way for Ambassador Taylor to intervene in Paraguayan internal affairs."

Frutos said, however, that his assessment was personal, "because an individual cannot speak in the name of the government and the Colorado Party or become a spokesman of the official party if a meeting at the institutional level has not been held."

He added that it was unusual for the ambassador to call for a meeting with the irregulars.

Frutos went on to discuss the degree of democratic evolution in Paraguay, saying that it is improving with time and in accordance with the characteristics of the country's historical and cultural process.

Based on that assessment, he said that a democracy cannot be qualified as either good or bad; only its degree of evolution must be determined.

He added: "From that point of view, the democratic history of Paraguay is improving with time, without the existence of explosive, pressing social problems involving terrorists, people's revolutionary armies, violations of human rights, missing persons, and all those calamities that are unknown in our country."

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY041526 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Relatives of Roque Ruiz Diaz have informed AFP that the police expelled him from the country on 16 December. Ruiz Diaz, 62, a veteran of the Chaco War against Bolivia (1932-35), was expelled from the country 5 days after he was given a provisional release from prison, where he had been jailed for 3 years because he is a member of the Communist Party, which is forbidden in Paraguay.

Ruiz Diaz obtained provisional release, as did Antonio Gonzalez Arce and Emilio Lugo Valenzuela, whom the police accused of being members of the pro-Chinese Communist Party. The three men were again detained on the day of their release, 11 December, by personnel of the Police Investigative Department and were held incommunicado until 16 December.

Gonzalez Arce and Lugo Valenzuela were released on 16 December, and on the same day the war veteran was taken by the police to the border town of Clorinda, Argentina, and told not to re-enter the country.

Regarding the pro-Chinese case, 3 years ago 34 people were arrested and accused of belonging to the Communist Party. According to relatives, one of the arrested individuals, widow Leonidas Bogado Gonzalez, died, presumably from the effects of torture, while in the custody of police. Bogado Gonzalez' four sons were arrested at the same time she was, but they obtained their freedom with all the other arrested persons.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CUBA

PY032237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Jan (AFP) -- Luis Alva Castro, prime minister and economy minister, returned today after paying a 5-day visit to Cuba. Although the visit was not official, it was the first visit to Havana by a Peruvian Government official in more than 5 years. Upon his arrival Alva Castro declined to comment, and Fisheries Minister Jose Palomino said only that the visit had been very useful.

Palomino brought with him a stuffed tilapia, an African fish that Cubans raise in ponds. Palomino said a few days ago that Cuba will send Peru young tilapias to be bred in rivers and lakes. In return, Peru will send Cuba young paiches, an Amazon River fish that has adjusted quite well in Cuba.

WAGNER TO VISIT PANAMA TO PREPARE AREA SUMMIT

PY041343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Jan (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner reported in Lima today that he will go to Panama in February to meet his Panamanian counterpart and prepare the agenda for a meeting of Latin American presidents to be held in the Panamanian capital. The presidential summit, which will be held this year, must be called by Panamanian President Eric Delvalle following an initiative by Peruvian President Alan Garcia when he took office on 28 July 1985.

Wagner said the meeting has not yet been called and that during his stay in Panama he will study the agenda. Later the meeting will be announced and a date will be established. He said that the foreign debt, acquisition of external financial resources, protectionist practices, and international relations are among the issues to be addressed by the Latin American presidents. "The objective of the meeting is to strengthen regional integration and cooperation and to safeguard peace in the region," he added.

He praised President Delvalle's willingness to host the meeting, which, he said, "will be the first one, at least in this country."

Concerning relations between Peru and Cuba, Wagner said they are being normalized and that the two countries will exchange ambassadors "as soon as possible," after a 5-year period during which bilateral relations were at the level of charge d'affaires. He reported that the Cuban Government has asked for approval for the designation of its ambassador to Peru, while the Peruvian Government has already appointed Carlos Higueras Ramos to head the Peruvian mission in Havana.

Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, who is also the economy minister, returned today from Cuba, where he met with Fidel Castro. In turn, the Peruvian-Cuban joint commission met a few days ago. There has been concrete progress in the normalization of relations.

The foreign minister made these remarks during a ceremony in which Peruvian officials and Juan Cardenas, the executive director of the Latin American Organization for Developing Fishing (Oldepesca), signed an agreement establishing that Peru will be the headquarters of this organization.

UK FOREIGN MINISTER OF STATE YOUNG VISITING

PY042056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 4 Jan (AFP) -- Janet Mary Young, minister of state of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, arrived in Lima today on an official 4-day visit. Young, who will also travel to Mexico and Costa Rica, was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, who said the visit will serve to strengthen bilateral relations.

Young's agenda includes a meeting with President Alan Garcia on Monday and a meeting with Wagner at Torre Tagle Palace the same day. Wagner and Young will address bilateral cooperation, the foreign debt, bilateral trade, the acquisition of financial resources from external sources, world peace and security, East-West and North-South relations, the new international economic order, and, particularly, Peruvian-UK relations.

UK Ambassador John William Shakespeare has said that on Sunday Minister Young will visit Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, 1,000 km south of Lima, to get first-hand information on the work three well-known British geologists are conducting in that city. The visitor will meet with Interior Minister Able Salinas next Thursday.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT CALLS FOR AUTONOMY

PY040028 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Supreme Court President Dr Hector Beltran Rivera requested today that a new organic law for the judiciary branch be promulgated in order to modernize the administration of justice in the country. In his speech inaugurating the judicial new year, Dr Beltran Rivera said that it is now inconceivable that case portfolios are still put together manually, because as trials progress new pages are added and this can permit tampering.

The court president also said that he will expeditiously continue the task of moralizing the judiciary branch. He said that drug trafficking and terrorism constitute the two most powerful driving forces of immorality in the country.

[Begin Beltran recording] One of the indispensable elements for the judicial branch to administer justice is autonomy. We have to be autonomous, free from any kind of pressure, any type of favoritism. If we can be autonomous, the vices the judicial branch has acquired will be corrected without any further effort. For me, autonomy and independence of the judicial branch are of foremost importance. So as you have heard, my hope is to have a totally independent and autonomous judicial branch. [end recording]

JUDGES, PROSECUTORS ACCUSED OF CRIMES, DISHONESTY

PY042251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Jan (EFE) -- Attorney General Cesar Elejalde reported in Lima today that more than 60 officials, judges, and prosecutors have been charged before the judicial branch with drug trafficking, abuse of authority, and dishonesty.

Elejalde explained that his office is carrying out "a profound moralization campaign" and that the cases of officials accused of crimes will be resolved by the courts.

The attorney general also said that a special commission will travel to Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima, to investigate the case of missing persons in that region, which is under a state of siege as a result of subversive activities.

ARMY CHIEF BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMAND

PY031340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Jan (EFE) -- Army Commander in Chief General Guillermo Monzon Arrunategui was installed today as chairman of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command. Monzon replaces Air Force Commander in Chief General Luis Abram Cavallerino, who passed the command badge on to him.

The joint command is made up of the commanders in chief of the three services. The third member of the Joint Command is Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Victor Nicolini del Castillo. The chairmanship of the command is rotated, and 1986 is the Army commanders' turn.

According to the state news agency ANDINA, during the ceremony at the Joint Command headquarters in Lima, Monzon reiterated that the Armed Forces respect the Constitution and the law and that they will fulfill their mission of defending national sovereignty and supporting efforts to achieve development.

He also reiterated the command's support for the decisions that President Alan Garcia made on the oil contracts signed with Occidental Petroleum, a U.S. firm, and Occidental-Bridas, a U.S. -Argentine consortium, and on the cancellation of the contract with the U.S. firm Belco Petroleum. Monzon condemned terrorism and said that the Armed Forces will remain united in the struggle against this scourge.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS AGUA BLANCA, KILLS 16

PY031806 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] On 1 January at 2300 a Shining Path column attacked the town of Agua Blanca in the Huamalies Province, Huanuco Department, killing 16 people with shovels and homemade bombs. The local people killed two subversives, whose bodies were carried away by their colleagues.

This morning two military patrols went out to search for the assailants, but no results have yet been reported.

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN MEETING WITH DE LA MADRID

L. American Debt To Be Discussed

FL031407 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Today, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor asserted that the main topics to be discussed by President Miguel de la Madrid and U.S. President Ronald Reagan during their talks will be about economic and trade matters.

The official indicated that the Mexican side will make efforts to insure that export goods are not affected by protectionist measures, which are so damaging and obstruct the free influx of goods, especially from industrialized countries. Sepulveda Amor said this position is aimed at obtaining a greater amount of foreign currency for the country and is related to the foreign debt issue.

The foreign secretary noted that another subject to be discussed will be border cooperation. This matter is of concern for the two countries, mainly because of a pollution problem the Mexican Government has been making efforts to solve.

He pointed out that another issue to be discussed will be the struggle against drug smuggling. About this, he said attacking its distribution, trade, and market is not enough. Drug abuse itself must also be confronted to avoid hazard to public health.

Another matter of discussion, he said, will be maritime limits on which the U.S. Department of State and the Mexican Foreign Secretariat prepared a treaty.

Finally, Sepulveda Amor said 4 hours are more than enough to thoroughly discuss every and each one of the mentioned topics, and indicated that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and himself will also hold a work meeting.

Capital Depletion on Agenda

FL031543 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1445 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has asserted that one of the subjects to be discussed today between the presidents of Mexico and the United States, Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan, during their talks at the Mexican border-town of Mexicali will be Latin America's capital depletion [descapitalizacion]. He added that the depletion of capital in Latin America is very harmful not only for countries of the region but to the economies of all nations.

He noted that during the meeting of the heads of state, attempts will be made to find a compromise between what U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker proposed and what the Cartagena accord suggested in Montevideo so industrialized and developing countries can benefit.

Sepulveda Amor underscored that the foreign debt problem concerns not only debtor countries but also creditor countries. That is, he explained, adequate, sensible formulas are being sought which guarantee the health of international financial and economic systems as a whole. He indicated that today, the heads of state from Mexico and the United States will discuss this subject, especially aspects regarding finances, trade, and the foreign debt.

During an interview carried by a state-run television station, Sepulveda asserted that what is being raised is the need to generate wealth for the welfare of the people and insure that there is enough capital to generate that wealth. The foreign secretary pointed out that one of the difficulties we face is the fact that a clear transfer of resources from Latin America to foreign countries is occurring when it should be the other way around. Latin America is comprised of a group of developing countries and what it needs is capital to be transferred to the countries of the region so wealth may be generated, he added.

De la Madrid Welcomes Reagan

PA032158 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] At 1018 local time this morning U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Mexicali, where he was welcomed by President Miguel de la Madrid. The two presidents will talk for 4 hours. Special correspondent Francisco de la Sota reports from this city in Baja California:

[Begin live De la Sota relay] President de la Madrid welcomed President Reagan. During the welcoming ceremony the Mexican president demanded a border of peace and goodwill for the two nations.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] Mr President Reagan, on behalf of the Mexican people and government, I most warmly welcome you and your retinue to Mexican territory. Our meeting of today -- the fourth since October 1982 -- will be a new opportunity to personally review the situation and the outlook for the relations between two neighboring peoples who want to be worthy and loyal friends.

I am happy because we now meet in Mexicali, capital of a state that reflects the spirit of nationalism, progress, and modernity that marks the Mexicans of our northern border. This border shows that it is possible to keep and strengthen an acute awareness of national identity and at the same time to take advantage of the opportunities for cooperation between respectful and progressive friends.

Those who dwell on both sides of the Rio Grande understand well the need to acknowledge peculiarities, prevent conflicts, reconcile interests, and foster trade for the good of the two sides. At the border, interdependence is more intensely expressed. The neighbor's well-being, as something desirable, has a clearer meaning. For this very same reason, in calm times and even more so in difficult ones, the Mexican and U.S. border states play a leading role in the development of our bilateral ties. Our 3,000 km common border is particularly vulnerable to the impact of our economic crisis. Nowhere else do so many people move back and forth. The flow of goods and services must of necessity be marked by cooperation and fairness. We must continue our efforts so that ours can continue to be a border of peace and mutual security and profit.

We are dealing with the coexistence of two countries whose historical experiences are different. Their cultural antecedents and development levels are also different. In addition, the two countries cannot interpret the political and economic reality in the same way. Apart from our diversities though, the two peoples have similar ideas, such as respect for man's dignity and liberty, as well as democracy in social and political organizations.

Mr President Reagan, I feel it is good to ponder these realities, consider them, and draw positive conclusions and constructive projects.

In U.S.-Mexican relations, we have succeeded in maintaining a flowing communication between the various levels of our two governments. This permanent dialogue favors constructive discussion, the overcoming of conflict, the reconciliation of interests, and the seeking of solutions for common problems. You and I are meeting again today to strengthen a framework of political understanding and loyal friendship that can ensure mutual confidence and feasible, good faith answers for our problems.

In you, Mr President Reagan, I want to recognize a leader who has always been willing to listen to my arguments in a friendly manner and to take measures that have helped to solve delicate and difficult problems and find formulas for cooperation in various fields. The agenda, which includes discussion of the ties between Mexico and the United States, is extensive. The topics that we will discuss today are of a varied and complex nature. I am convinced that our talks will serve the lofty purpose of making our neighborhood more friendly and profitable and enriching our respective ideas about the regional and international matters that concern the two governments.

Mr President Reagan, welcome. [end recording] [end relay]

Ministers Discuss Talks

FL041450 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0425 GMT 4 Jan 86

[By special correspondents Gregorio Alpizar and Agustin Pradillo Cuevas]

[Text] Mexicali, 3 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog has said: From an economic point of view in general and particularly a financial point of view, the constructive climate of the meeting held between President Miguel de la Madrid and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will ease the arduous road we will be traveling in 1986.

During a press conference held by Silva Herzog, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Supulveda Amor, and Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes, the foreign secretary stressed that the meeting between the two leaders took place in a cordial, pleasant, respectful atmosphere where the fundamental topics of bilateral relations were discussed.

In the economic area, Silva Herzog said the meeting established the possibility that the trend of low interest rates from the international banks will continue in 1986, which will reduce the economic and social pressures of the more indebted countries, including Mexico. During the press conference -- during which the Mexican officials outlined the meeting between De la Madrid and Reagan -- the finance secretary said measures will be increased to obtain $4 billion from international financial organizations and commercial banks, which Mexico requires for imports, the domestic economy, and foreign debt payments.

In reference to the U.S. economic proposal known as the Baker Plan, Silva Herzog said it constitutes a new era for the treatment of the Latin American foreign debt but in no way will resolve the problem. The plan needs further clarification. Nevertheless, he said it is a positive initiative because it proposes an important change in recognizing the true nature of the debt and the need for more equal participation with more co-responsibility in solving the problem, which Mexico has been proposing over the past 3 years in several international forums.

For his part, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Amor practically announced suspension of the tuna embargo imposed by the United States in 1974. He said minor details are still pending that could not be concluded prior to the meeting of the two presidents. It is expected that the U.S. Senate will shortly ratify the maritime limit treaty between the two countries, which will definitely resolve the conflict.

The foreign secretary also announced the Contadora Group's renewal of peace negotiations suspended in November and confirmed that on 11 and 12 January a meeting will be held in Caracas with the support group, which includes Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and Uruguay.

He said the Central American crisis is one of the topics the two presidents discussed and Reagan was asked to listen to the Latin American position on resolving the conflict. Sepulveda Amor also said the Mexican Government is committed to reaching a just, negotiated solution based on political dialogue for Central America. He said: We want, and I believe we have left, an authentic testimony of our efforts, as exemplified by the Contadora Group's peace act.

Sepulveda Amor also stressed the positive signs of cooperation on combatting drug trafficking, particularly the progress obtained over the last few years from the coordinated efforts of the two countries' attorney generals.

In reference to illegal immigrants entering the United States, the foreign secretary said it is a bilateral problem because this enriches the U.S. economy. Any problems resulting from this should be dealt with by the two countries. Sepulveda Amor also referred to the two presidents discussion of border cooperation, which represents an extensive flow of goods, services, and people, and requires cooperation and reciprocal understanding.

On trade relations, Commerce Secretary Hernandez Cervantes reported that the objective of the foreign trade and investment policies coincide with the U.S. position of growth in the two sectors. We are important for each country since we maintain a superior trade of $30 billion annually, he said. Hernandez Cervantes also said the Mexican trade opportunities were well received by the Reagan administration as well as the GATT membership, which will provide an opportunity to expand trade. The need for a new round of negotiations on services for 1986 was pointed out but the agenda did not specify a date.

The Mexican officials reiterated the United States' willingness, understanding, cooperation and support in maintaining open communication to resolve these conflicts, especially the economic problems that Mexico confronts.

PRI Pleased With Meeting

PA052210 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Institutional Revolutionary Party today expressed satisfaction over the results of the meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States. The president of the PRI's National Executive Committee, Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, said his party supports President De la Madrid's foreign policy because it is in line with preserving our national sovereighty. He noted that the meeting between Reagan and De la Madrid had bolstered the friendly relations between the two nations and contributed to the solution of the problems shared on a common border, among other issues. Lugo Verduzco pointed out that the attitude of President De la Madrid is consistent with Mexico's foreign policy.

SEPULVEDA SAYS MEXICO TO CONTINUE IN CONTADORA

FL040344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0205 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Mexicali, Mexico, 3 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor announced here today renewal of the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group, with which the support group will meet in Caracas, Venezuela on 11-12 January.

At a press conference that the foreign secretary held with Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva Herzog and Secretary of Commerce Hector Hernandez Cervantes, the Mexican foreign secretary stressed the fact that the peace-seeking negotiations will continue, to which end a meeting has been called with the participation of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela plus the members of the Support Group, which consists of Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

During the press conference, Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva Herzog said that although the Baker Plan proposed by the United States will be basic to the support of the American economy, it will by no means solve the debt problem. He insisted on the need for greater financing. In 1986 Mexico will require $4 billion to meet its debt servicing costs, import necessary goods, and support the domestic economy, for which reason he announced that the talks with 500 international banks and financial organizations to obtain these resources will continue.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS EXCEED $1.5 BILLION IN 1985

FL022040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1635 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign investment in Mexico exceeded $1.5 billion in 1985, said Adolfo Hegewish Fernandez, deputy secretary of investment regulation and technology transfer. He said U.S. investment is the primary source, composing 64 percent of foreign capital in Mexico. The increase in foreign investments demonstrates the confidence that countries have in Mexico, he said.

He said the meeting that President Miguel de la Madrid will have tomorrow with U.S. President Ronald Reagan can be expected to increase U.S. investor's confidence in Mexico.

The Mexican official added that relations between Mexico and the United States are good and Mexico offers obvious guarantees to foreign investors and has an important domestic market. Perhaps one of the most attractive incentives is that Mexico has more than 70 years of political stability and social peace.

Mexico has foreign investments exceeding $14 billion and the 6,900 companies in Mexico operating on foreign capital produce 34 percent of the non-oil exports, Hegewish Fernandez stressed.

In relation to foreign investment, he said one needs to wait and see if the development proposals are completed which include the creation of an export plant, rational and efficient imports, transfer of technology, and the creation of jobs.

Hegewish Fernandez said U.S. investments in Mexico do not come to 2 percent of U.S. investments worldwide. He same more than 80 percent of U.S. foreign investment is made in the industrialized countries and only 18 percent is directed to developing countries.

16 PROTESTERS, POLICEMEN INJURED IN PROVINCIAL RIOT

PA032302 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] A communique from the San Luis Potosi governor's office has reported on statements by Governor Florencio Salazar during a press conference. The governor accused Salvador Nava Martinez -- nicknamed Cacique -- of disturbances that occurred yesterday in the state's capital city.

According to the communique, the attorney general reported eight demonstrators and eight policemen were injured by a fire at the doors of the municipal palace. Three of those detained -- the communique goes on -- confessed that Guillermo Tisuto, PAN [National Action Party] municipal presidential candidate, incited them at the civic center and told them to set the municipal palace on fire.

According to the communique, judicial investigation disclosed that the person found dead several blocks from the place of the disturbances died as the result of several ribs crushed by a vehicle that ran him over. This was determined through an autopsy.

It has also been reported that 200 PAN demonstrators again rallied in front of the government palace yesterday and insulted the authorities, yet no violent actions occurred.

State Governor Comments

PA030420 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Peace has returned to San Luis Potosi. Governor Florencio Salazar Martinez has explained what happened. Following is a report by our correspondent Luis Vasquez Merino in San Luis Potosi:

[Begin Vasquez recording] San Luis Potosi Governor Florencio Salazar Martinez today denied that a man was killed as a result of the incidents at the Plaza de Armas yesterday. Nevertheless, he admitted that 14 were injured during the event and added that the old man picked up by the Red Cross died in an automobile accident, as proved by the autopsy. Governor Salazar Martinez also denied that some of his collaborators had resigned. The only official that really resigned was the PRI's secretary general for the state, Julio Hernandez Lopez.

The state leader explained that the events and disputes provoked on 1 January will be thoroughly investigated and the culprits will be punished. However, he denied that there had been any repression. After deploring the incidents, he stressed that they were caused by people with the spirit of chieftains who demand the removal of local leaders. Meanwhile, peace has slowly returned to the state capital, now that the Army is no longer cordoning off the area. [end recording]

13 U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT, DISCUSS U.S. TIES

PA040443 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jan 86 p 1 A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] A delegation of 13 U.S. congressmen has met for 90 minutes with members of Panama's Legislative Assembly to obtain first-hand responses to their concerns about our country's political and economic situation, and most particularly about the latest developments in Panama.

John J. LaFalce, D-New York, candidly told his Panamanian colleagues that the U.S. Congress wishes to hear their version of Panama's complaints about the application of the canal treaties and also expressed the U.S. authorities' desire that Panama's banking laws be amended because the laws are too lenient and permit the laundering of dirty money, which has a negative impact on U.S. society.

According to LaFalce, if Panama agrees to amend the law, it will obtain greater benefits from the Reagan plan because expenditures for conventions held at the Atlapa Convention Center would be tax deductible and the flow of U.S. tourist money would increase.

Doubts About Contadora's Effectiveness

With regard to Contadora's importance, LaFalce said the U.S. people have serious doubts about the effectiveness of the group's peacekeeping efforts and question Panama's actions in it because its role has sometimes been warm and other times tepid. They also question Nicaragua's attitude of hindering a negotiated resolution of the crisis.

With regard to Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder and the resignation of former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, mention was made of Senator Jesse Helms' suggestion that any economic assistance the U.S. may grant to Panama be curtailed if a deterioration in Panama's democratic process continues to be noticed.

Violations of the Treaties

Assuming a strongly nationalistic stance, Legislator Luis Gomez, spokesman for the government bloc and the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] in the majority, harshly asserted that despite all efforts by General Torrijos and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the Torrijos-Carter Treaties are being systematically violated by the United States.

Gomez listed several of the 66 violations that have been detected, charging that the enforcement of the Murphy Law (96-70) entails an annual loss to Panama of $53 million. He also mentioned continuing discrimination against Panamanian labor, abuses with regard to the reversion of properties, unilateral changes in tolls, and the fact that Panama's participation in certain areas has not increased as it should.

Regarding the Contadora Group, the PRD legislator accused the Reagan administration of destabilizing the region by helping the Nicaraguan "contras," driving Nicaragua into a "blind alley" and isolating it like Fidel Castro's Cuba. According to Gomez, creation of the group was predicated on the Torrijist principle that "he who consults the most makes the least mistakes" in order to reach a peaceful settlement through negotiation.

Gomez feels that President Reagan is insisting on obtaining authority, even against the wishes of Congress, to intervene in Central America and that this involves a political contradiction, as flights have continued to leave Howard Air Force Base, in the canal area, with supplies.

Ardito Barletta's Separation

Gomez questioned Congress' displeasure over the former president's "resignation," claiming that U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs never protested against it, and apparently Senator Helms is now more Panamanian than the Panamanians themselves. He then denied that Ardito Barletta was "held under arrest" at any time following his return from the United States and said Ardito Barletta resigned voluntarily.

Gomez mentioned the problem of the foreign debt, asserting that it originated in the large sums of devalued dollars that were loaned to us by U.S. bankers, who are now collecting them at a rate that is 45 percent higher. In addition, he asserted that our trade with the United States is unfair because we sell it our raw materials and it sells us its products at high prices.

Gomez seized the occasion to tell LaFalce that he did not wish to elaborate on the specific Spadafora case because the investigations had led nowhere and, besides, the murder took place in Costa Rica. He criticized the fact that unscrupulous politicians tried to use this regrettable incident as a banner to promote their base interests. He asserted that Panama is enjoying full peace and democracy and does not require 100 soldiers to guard the Legislative Palace, a situation that is rare in Latin America these days.

Opposition Submits Its Version

When his turn came, Panamenist legislator Jacobo Salas took a different approach to the canal problem. According to him, the problems with the canal are a result of the moral degradation of the administration, which in turn is resulting in growing disarray. Salas spoke about an impending labor crisis because the elimination of permanent jobs will leave 5,000 unemployed.

With regard to Contadora, Salas emphatically criticized the communist influence in the area. "We are Catholics, have no interest in Russia, and prefer to be friends of the United States." In his opinion, the Contadora Group no longer represents an option to achieve peace. "Contadora will wither and die" because Nicaragua has no desire to negotiate peace.

With regard to Ardito Barletta, Salas said his party never accepted the validity of his accession to the presidency, but that neither his party nor Morlirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] or the Christian Democratic Party believe that his overthrow will help preserve Panama's fragile democracy.

With respect to the Spadafora case, Salas noted that the disappearances and murders that have occurred since 1968 have gone unpunished and there is concern that these times will return. Salas asserted that the general opinion is that Spadafora was murdered in Panama and not in Costa Rica, and it was requested that a special commission be appointed to investigate the murder independently, but nothing has been done in this regard.

Finally, he noted that our social situation is deteriorating because of the socioeconomic crisis in Panama, where there is poverty and hunger.

He called for reconciliation among Panamanians to extricate the country from its present apathy and to live in peace and democracy.

Summing up his concerns, Congressman Carroll Hubbard Jr said the United States is concerned over the future of democracy in Panama because it wants to continue to be our partner and friend. He said Spadafora's violent death shocked the U.S. people. He also recalled that former President Ardito Barletta demonstrated interest in appointing a commission to conduct an independent investigation into Spadafora's murder and was forced to resign shortly afterwards.

NORIEGA SAYS TERRORISTS TRAINED TO STRIKE CANAL

PA051402 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 5 Jan 86 p 1

[By Emilio Sinclair]

[Text] The existence of a terrorist commando force, whose objective is to attack the Panama Canal installations, obstruct maritime passage and further strangle Panama's peace efforts, was yesterday confirmed by National Defense Force Commander Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Gen. Noriega, whose forces, jointly with U.S. Armed Forces, are committed to protecting the Panama Canal, informed this paper that he was in possession of a confidential report that confirmed the training of suicide commandos aimed at disrupting traffic through the interoceanic waterway, which has served humanity since 1914.

"There exist essential elements of intelligence that indicate the training of terrorist commandos in the region to carry out such an activity," the 47-year-old military commander said. "...These terrorists are being trained to be knowledgeable of Latin American characteristics, and to be able to strike in areas of intere to the United States. Panama is considered a vital target of the strike force," he said. The Panama Canal, considered "very vulnerable" by many experts, "is the prime target of terrorists who resort to the use of explosives in suicide squads and the territory in which they were training, limiting himself to pointing to the actions of such groups last week in airports located in Rome and Vienna that saw 19 persons killed and more than 120 others wounded.

Referring to the joint defense of the Panama Canal, Noriega said that his forces "have a mission to accomplish until Dec. 31 1999, to carry out all the necessary coordinations, defense plans and security jointly with the U.S. Armed Forces" to face up to any vulnerability.

"Only the blind, the stubborn, the traumatized can ignore the catastrophic results of a terrorist activity at the Panama Canal," he said. Noriega reaffirmed that the joint defense of the Panama Canal by U.S. and Panamanian Armed Forces is clearly outlined in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. "It indicates that we are partners in this great enterprise...where not only the security of the United States but the security and peace of Panamanians, owners of the land where we live, are involved."

Noriega was clear in stating that the recent transfers and promotions in the National Defense Force had nothing to do with possible dangers to the Panama Canal. The changes, he said "meant a normal readjustment in our organization...that the Defense Force is diversifying in its professional aspects. New zones have been created. Therefore, these must be covered."

COSTA RICA

CIVIL POLICE TO RESUME TRAINING IN MURCIELAGO

PA040023 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Costa Rican Civil Police will resume military training at the Murcielago base by mid-February. Security Minister Benjamin Piza has reported that now it is the turn of a recruit company currently at the northern command. He said that the civil policemen will return to the northern command upon their completion of 12 weeks of training by Costa Rican military instructors. He also said that another group will be trained in Panama. About six of those stationed at the naval base will go to the Panama Canal Zone to be trained by U.S. instructors for 1 and 1/2 months. There are also plans for a group similar to that of the air base to visit Panama. [sentence as heard]

Piza also reported that a helicopter donated by the United States, which still has not arrived in the country, will likely be changed because it is too large an aircraft, the maintenance of which would cost the Public Security Ministry half a million dollars a year. For this reason, negotiations are underway for a smaller aircraft, more suitable to the country's needs. This aircraft would be similar to others already given by the United States to Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

AVALOS REPORTEDLY SENDS MESSAGE TO FAMILY

PA032117 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Jan 86 pp 2, 20

[Text] A cassette with a taped message was sent to the family of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos on the occasion of the Christmas festivities, responsible sources said yesterday.

Col Avalos, director of Civil Aeronautics and former chief of the presidential general staff, was kidnapped by the group that calls itself Peoples Liberation Forces [Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces] on Saturday, 26 October, at 1600, while he was on a farm he owns with two of his children on the outskirts of San Ramon, near Cojutepeque.

As is well known, the kidnappers have requested the release of a large number of terrorists now in custody of Salvadoran authorities in exchange for Avalos' release, following the pattern established with the kidnapping of Mrs Ines Duarte Duran.

Yesterday, it was widely reported that in his message, Col Avalos told the family that he is in good health and has no problems. Reporters could not contact his relatives, and military sources consulted said that revelation of such details falls upon the family. Meanwhile, the Armed Forces yesterday reported new criminal actions by the terrorist groups in the eastern part of the country, and the surrender to Sacatecoluca authorities of several female deserters who said they were tired of the mistreatment they were subjected to by the so-called commanders.

FARABUNDO MARTI RECOUNTS ARMY TRUCE VIOLATIONS

PA032130 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

["Report on Crimes Committed by the Puppet Army and Air Force Against the Guazapa Hill Civilian Population During the Christmas and New Year Holidays"]

[Text] 1. In an attempt to portray an image of effectiveness to its worn out forces and operations, the Army High Command -- through the various brigade chiefs -- overrode Jose Napoleon Duarte's authority and instructed all battalions to enter and hold positions in territories under FMLN control during the final days of 1985.

2. This situation, which reflects the defensive stance the enemy Army has adopted and its troops' low morale, allowed our forces to continue the intense acts of attrition it has staged against the Army throughout the country in 1985.

3. The high casualty toll sustained by the puppet Army during these operations, which coldly and deliberately violated the holiday truce the government had pledged to observe in a communique it issued, was a manifestation of the political weakness of the Christian Democratic administration. The regime has no control over the High Command or the brigade chiefs. It also proved the government's lack of respect for our people's religious traditions.

4. The elite Atlacatl Battalion entered areas under our control in the Guazapa Hill area of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on 20 December. This was an attempt to maintain the waning image of the purported and false military upper hand that the regime claims to hold over our guerrilla forces.

5. The rebel units of the Carlos Arias Battalion clashed with the enemy troops five times while they were in the area. We inflicted an unconfirmed number of casualties on those troops.

6. Demoralized by our units' actions, the two units of the Atlacatl Battalion staged a hurried retreat from the higher areas of Guazapa Hill and took positions on its slopes, where they were no longer interested in combat, but only in persecuting, detaining, or murdering the civilians who live in the cantons and hamlets of northern Guazapa Hill.

7. Beginning on 21 December they began a cowardly search operation in Delicias, Consolacion, (Sirin), La Caja, El Coyolito and La Haciendita hamlets. They also did this in San Diego and other areas, where they detained the following people: Maria Angela Marroquin, 40; Luz Alas, 53; Estela Leiva, 20, and 3 year-old Cruz Maria. They also murdered Ulises Lemus.

8. The two units of the Atlacatl Battalion remained in the lower Guazapa Hill area from 21 December on. That is where they spent Christmas Eve. They received supplies via U.S.-made helicopters.

9. While the Atlacatl Battalion troops set up camp to await new instructions from the High Command to withdraw and begin their holiday leave rest -- these never arrived -- the officers, company leaders, and commanders of that battalion went to the San Ignacio sugar refinery, where they spent Christmas eve eating heartily and drinking. Meanwhile, the troops ate only canned, cold food and were tortured by the swarms of mosquitoes that typically attack during the sugarcane harvest time.

10. On 25 December, they patrolled the lower area in small groups, creating anguish among the civilian population. They also continued to take captives and destroy houses and crops.

11. In addition to these patrol operations with infantry forces, the Air Force violently harrassed and attacked the civilian population during the duration of the incursion -- on 23, 24, 25, and 31 December. The dictatorship's aircraft, which includes A-37 and AC-47 planes, UH1H and Hughes 500 helicopters, and O-2 Push-and-Pull [preceding two words in English] small planes, have indiscriminately bombed, machinegunned, and rocketed Delicias, La Caja, Consolacion, (Penango), Guadalupe, El (Papaturro), Chaparral, Platanares, and other cantons and villages.

12. These inhuman violations invariably take place each year, especially on 24 and 31 December, while the dictatorship covers up these actions that violate the most basic human rights. No Salvadoran is unaware of the fact that while the Communications and Culture Ministry, within a large-scale misinformation and psychological war campaign, airs Christmas music and messages via Radio Nacional, Air Force pilots led by Colonel Bustillos unleash their fury on the civilian population of Guazapa. Afterward, they withdraw to their bases in Ilopango and head for their homes or recreation centers to celebrate amid luxury and abundance the traditional Christmas and New Year holidays. Meanwhile, the civilian population of Guazapa, amid great pain and sadness, bury their dead and try to save the few belongings not totally damaged by the indiscriminate bombings.

13. After the visit made on 15 October by Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas and the efforts made by him before the High Command of the Air Force, those people were to have been allowed to spend their first Christmas -- the first one since the war started -- without being criminally and indiscriminately attacked for the sole reason for refusing to renounce to their legitimate right to live in the place where they were born, made sacrifices, and worked for so many years.

14. However, generals and colonels, who implement the counterinsurgent strategy headed by U.S. advisers, refused to comply with an agreement to suspend all kinds of attacks during the truce days proposed by Msgr Rivera y Damas and did not respect the archbishop's call. Hence, they disregarded the moral religious authority and mocked national and international opinion.

15. In view of the ineffectiveness of the two groups of the Atlacatl Battalion, and in an attempt to demonstrate a presence to back up the deformed and false Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee] bulletins, the High Command ordered the demoralized forces of Military Detachment No 5 of Cojutepeque, which were worn down on 11 December in Caballito Hill, to carry out patrol operations in the Estanzuelas and El Roble Cantons, where they clashed with a patrol of our guerrilla forces of the Carlos Arias Battalion. The enemy forces fled in complete disarray. In this clash, we inflicted one casualty on Detachment No 5.

16. As for us, the people and the international opinion know that we have complied with the agreement made in the terms specified in the FDR-FMLN official communique in which we unilaterally ordered our forces to suspend all offensive actions. However, we have also complied with our word to defend ourselves from the aggressions brought about by enemy incursions in territories under our control. We advise that we will comply with the order of our General Command to overwhelmingly counter such enemy actions due to the unilateral violation of the truce by the puppet Army.

17. Via this media, we ask the International Red Cross and all humanitarian organizations to mediate for the sake of the physical, moral, and psychological integrity of kidnapped people who are still missing as of today.

Revolution or Death! We will win!

Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa Hill sector, Cinquera area. [Signed] Commander Chano Guevara

FDR-FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON PARTICIPATION IN DIALOGUE

PA032254 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Communique read by FDR Vice President Eduardo Calles in San Jose, Costa Rica; no date given -- live or recorded]

[Text] I will now read an FDR-FMLN press communique for our people's information.

The FDR-FMLN have closely followed the initiatives undertaken by various popular sectors to participate in the negotiated political solution of the conflict. This has been demonstrated by the forums held by diverse social, political, and cultural forces. Meanwhile, Mr Antonio Morales Ehrlich, on behalf of the PDC [Christian Democratic Party], on a television program on Channel 10 on 13 December, tried to deny this reality, not only disregarding the agreements that have emerged from these broad social sectors, but threatening participants and accusing them of being used by the guerrillas.

In response to these events, the FDR and the FMLN made the following appraisals:

1. Mr Morales Ehrlich's statements violate the La Palma agreements because at that meeting the government and our fronts agreed on promoting the incorporation of all sectors of national life into the dialogue process.

2. The PDC's attitude joins the negative actions by Duarte's government of not allowing the FDR-FMLN delegation to enter the country to participate in the forum for dialogue and peace sponsored by the University of El Salvador and the open violation of the Christmas truce requested by the church and accepted by our fronts.

3. The forums held during 1985 are the product of great popular interest in dialogue, negotiations, and peace. They seek the creation of an atmosphere that will promote the dialogue process initiated in La Palma and virtually broken by the initiative of Duarte's government.

4. This interest in dialogue and negotiation is shared by the international community, as the UN General Assembly, with 100 votes in favor, at the end of 1985 approved a resolution that in its seventh point states that the government and opposition forces are urged -- as agreed upon at the La Palma meeting -- to establish as soon as possible the mechanisms they may consider necessary to study the statements and proposals presented by both sides, and incorporate all sectors of national life in the search for peace. Taking these opinions into consideration, the FDR and FMLN report:

A. The demands made by these sectors seeking active incorporation into the dialogue and negotiation process force the two sides in contention to adopt a serious and conscientious attitude in favor of the reinitiation of the talks. This attitude would be completely at variance with that expressed by the PDC on the program mentioned earlier.

B. We sent a letter to the director of television Channel 10, dated 20 December, requesting a space on the Dialogue and Peace program so that representatives from both fronts could participate and directly address our people.

C. We urge all of the social and political sectors in the country to make public statements and actively contribute to the reinitiation of the dialogue and peace process.

FDR Vice President Comments

PA040035 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Interview with FDR Vice President Eduardo Calles in Costa Rica by unidentified Radio Cadena Sonora announcer in San Salvador -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Engineer, you say that you are willing to continue the dialogue process. Do you have any concrete proposal so that a date for the dialogue can be established?

[Calles] We have not exhausted our initiatives in this regard. We have made several proposals to the government and we recently sent a very important and serious proposal. Unfortunately, I cannot make a direct reference to the proposal at this time because this channel is private [words indistinct], but we must say that we will not rest because we have not exhausted all of the possibilities of reinitiating the process. We are trying to secure viable and serious initiatives with this goal in mind.

Duarte Says Dialogue 'Open'

PA050432 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] President Duarte has said that his government is willing to talk with the guerrilla groups as long as the Constitution is not violated.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ivonne Chavez] At a meeting at the presidential residence, newsmen approached President Duarte asking him about the country's political life.

[Unidentified reporter] It is said, Engineer, that in a message they issued, the guerrillas spoke about the scope of the anti-aircraft defense they will have to sustain. It is said that in the past the famous SAM-7 missiles were spoken about a great deal and it was also said that the guerrillas did not have them, but the contras have them now and this time it looks as if they may use them here in the country. Do you believe this will happen?

[Duarte] Look, as far as I know, newsman Roberto Block received information in Mexico directly from the guerrilla commanders a little over 1 year ago, saying that they had SAM-7s. Months later, it was also reported that the contras had SAM-7s. Therefore, it would not be at all strange if the guerrillas had them. It would mean another escalation in the guerrilla process, and this obviously demonstrates their intelligence and the costs entailed because the government does not have this type of weapon, which is quite sophisticated and expensive. The same thing happened some years ago with the Chinese missiles, and before this it happened with the cannons, and before this it happened with the special rifles with telescopic viewfinders. All in all, the guerrillas have been receiving international aid from Russia, Cuba, and other countries to initiate a military escalation, in view of the fact that they have lost -- as I said at the beginning -- the initiative in every [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Is there any hope, Mr President, that the dialogue will resume this year?

[Duarte] As far as I am concerned, the dialogue is open. I am willing to talk to them, but this time with an absolutely indispensable condition: That we sit down to talk about peace and not war, that we sit down to discuss what we can do for the people and not what we are going to share. My position is that I cannot stray from the constitutional framework, that I cannot stray from the mandate the people have bestowed on me, which is exactly what they want. They want to destroy the Constitution, the people's mandate, and democracy, and this is what I am not willing to accept. Therefore, I am open to a dialogue at any time to discuss the aspects of peace, the humanization of the conflict, and the democratic process.

[Reporter] The church is mediating and the guerrillas are willing to talk. Why has there been no understanding, no rapprochement, no meeting in the near future?

[Duarte] I believe this is where there is a mistake. The church wants to humanize the conflict, the church wants the country's democratization, the church has stated its position of seeking peace through the dialogue, but the leftists' statements have been quite the contrary. They state 21 points and most of them deal with the Army's destruction, the destruction of the government, the formation of a new government, the merging of the guerrillas and the Armed Forces in a single [word indistinct], totally breaking up the entire system established under the convictions of the president of the Republic.

[Reporter] There is another issue, Mr President, regarding the country's economy. There is talk about the 1986 tax package which is said to include a series of taxes and measures, including an increase in the price of gasoline. Is there any truth to this?

[Duarte] I am going to give a speech -- at the right time, of course -- regarding all of the economic measures that must be adopted in the country. However, to state it simply, I believe that we must open a life insurance policy, insurance on democracy in this country. To do this we must all pay the monthly premium of a life insurance policy.

[Chavez] There were topics the president declined to comment on, saying that at the proper moment he would make an official speech. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

RESIDENTS COMPLAIN U.S. EMBASSY BLOCKING STREETS

PA040404 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Residents of Guatemala City have again expressed their displeasure over the U.S. Embassy's insistence on blocking 7th and A Streets on Reforma Avenue, which does not allow for the free movement of traffic.

So far, no one knows who authorized the U.S. Embassy to block the streets surrounding the embassy to prevent the passage of any type of vehicle, although a memorandum sent to the municipality of the capital city was inexplicably rerouted to traffic authorities.

People who live near the diplomatic headquarters have again expressed their displeasure and fear because on 24 December there was an incident; several private police agents guarding the embassy fired at a vehicle that tried to enter 7th Street, alarming residents in the area.

Residents explained that despite their reports, it is still not known who authorized the blocking of the streets, and authorities have done nothing to resolve the problem. The days are passing by and there are no competent authorities to explain the lack of respect shown by a foreign embassy that closes streets as if they were the territory of another nation, the residents of the area said.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN SOLDIERS KIDNAP PEASANTS, STEAL CATTLE

PA050257 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist People's Army [EPS] soldiers entered Honduran territory, kidnapped several peasants, and stole cattle, Honduran military sources reported today.

Referring to a report carried by a local radio network, a military source confirmed two Sandinist military incursions into the area known as Las Supas, Las Vegas locality, in the border department of El Paraiso. The station reported that eight Sandinist soldiers arrived at the house of peasant Victor Izaguirre, kidnapped Jose Esteban, Jose de la Paz, and Martin Lopez Ramos, and took them to Nicaragua.

The same sources said that on Thursday, 30 other EPS soldiers dressed in light brown uniforms and carrying AK-47 rifles captured seven Honduran peasants in the same area of Las Supas. The Sandinists took photographs of the peasants and questioned them about the number and location of Honduran troops in the area.

According to the reports, the same Nicaraguan group detained farmer Simeon Carcamo and stole a cow, a .22-caliber pistol, and a wristwatch from him.

The Sandinist soldiers then attacked Assistant Mayor Samuel Gonzalez near the town of Arenales Abajo and stole 17 cows and 6 mules belonging to him. Military sources said that these developments have been reported to officials of the Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat in order for the necessary steps to be taken to retrieve the kidnapped peasants and the stolen cattle.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. LOAN POSITION

PA031520 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Jan 86

["Communique" issued by Honduran Government on 2 January]

[Text] The government of the Republic, in relation to the latest note of U.S. Ambassador John Ferch, dated 20 December 1985, which was addressed to Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, once again wishes to reaffirm before the Honduran people that the Honduran Government has fully complied with the two conditions contained in amendment Number 1 to the previously signed agreement between the Honduran Government and the Agency for International Development, AID. Therefore, the $50 million which is pending should have been received in October 1985.

The ambassador's note expresses that in order for the measures already adopted by the Central Bank of Honduras to be recognized they must be formalized through the appropriate mechanisms; that is, through a formal resolution by the board of directors of the Central Bank of Honduras.

The government reiterates that as to the flexibility of the international payments system, the proportion of the transaction covered by the mechanism to finance imports has been changed from 4.2 percent of the total imports during the period of January to October 1984, to 11.3 percent during the same period in 1985.

The above results are consistent with the policy of economic adjustments developed by the government of the Republic.

In order that every citizen may clearly understand the language contained in the note of the ambassador, the government of the Republic explains that the objective is institutionalization of the parallel capital market as a prior step to the eventual devaluation of our currency.

The government considers that such an action would be negative for the majority of the Honduran people, just as has happened recently in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, and other nations of the region, which have not been able, through the establishment of the parallel market, or through a devaluation, to solve their economic problems. On the contrary, the result achieved has been a drop in the real income of their respective peoples, thus undermining their general welfare.

Therefore, the government of the Republic reiterates that from the beginning of the present mandate, a formal commitment was reached with the Honduran people to preserve their currency's external value, a commitment that will be upheld at all costs.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S. TERMED 'DETERIORATED'

PA031545 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Attention to the following report: Honduran-U.S. economic relations have reportedly deteriorated. We repeat: The economic relations between the United States and our country have reportedly deteriorated. This report is based on an exchange of notes between U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Ferch and Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, the Honduran secretary of state for the presidency.

In his note, the U.S. ambassador informed the Honduran Government that Honduras must comply with certain conditions imposed by Washington in order to receive $50 million. Meanwhile, the Honduran secretary of the presidency has replied that any negotiation on this disbursement is useless and extemporaneous, adding that Honduras will seek aid from other friendly governments.

We repeat: U.S.-Honduran relations have reportedly deteriorated. Milton Mateo has this report:

[Begin recording] The measures adopted by the Honduran Government in order to receive a pending $50 million disbursement from AID as part of a previous agreement do not meet the requirements established by Washington. The Honduran measures should be taken through formal resolutions issued by the Central Bank, said U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Ferch in a note sent to Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta who in turn replied that the Honduran Government officially considers any negotiation between the parties on this matter useless and extemporaneous. We will now read the text of the notes, which clearly reflect a deterioration in the economic relations between Honduras and the United States. The latter has exerted pressure on international organizations to freeze other credits for our country.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta replied to the U.S. Ambassador's note on 30 December as follows:

His Excellency Mr Ambassador:

I refer to your note dated 20 December and to other related aspects discussed personally with U.S. Embassy adviser Shepard Lowman on 24 and 27 December. In this regard, I must inform you that following the instructions of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, I met with the Honduran economy secretary and the president of the Central Bank. Regarding the $50 million pending disbursement as part of a credit agreement signed in Washington by President Roberto Suazo Cordova in May of this year, we believe that it should have been received in October as scheduled and agreed upon, following compliance with the requirements and conditions that in the opinion of the Honduran ad hoc commission have been fully met.

Consequently, I must inform you that the Honduran official decision is that any discussions of the matter at this stage would be useless and extemporaneous because we are about to transfer the government responsibilities to a new administration. We will continue to do our work with our own resources and within our possibilities, or with aid from other friendly countries during the remainder of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional term, although negotiations may continue between AID and the new government.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, secretary of the presidency

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANSWERS COLOMBIAN PROTEST NOTE

PA042143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, the Foreign Ministry answered a note from the Colombian Government requesting that the Nicaraguan Government give an explanation on the origin of some arms found at the Bogota Palace of Justice after a guerrilla takeover last November. The Nicaraguan Government's response was the following:

Your Excellency Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Colombia

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency in reference to your note dated 2 January regarding the regrettable incidents at the Palace of Justice in Bogota on 6 November 1985. Your Excellency is requesting an explanation as to the origins of certain arms which, according to what you expressed in your note, were found at the Palace of Justice and also on the false information reported in newspapers regarding the celebration of a mass in Managua, the nature of which has been totally distorted.

Regarding the Belgian-made rifles which, according to your note, were found at the Palace, and which were provided by a third country during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, I must inform Your Excellency that of the arms sent for Nicaragua's liberation, only one-third came into the hands of the FSLN. The Nicaraguan Government, up until this moment, does not know the whereabouts of the rest of the war materiel that supposedly should have been received by our fighters because of the participation of different intermediaries.

In regard to the M-16, AL, and Galil assault rifles that supposedly belonged to the former Somozist guard, I must inform Your Excellency that at the moment of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, many Somozist guards fled to Honduras taking their equipment with them, including their arms. It is a well known fact that there was and is intense arms traffic in this neighboring country, and this is why the Nicaraguan Government feels that it cannot be held responsible for the whereabouts of rifles that belonged to the former Somozist guard.

Regarding the mass you mentioned in your note, I must explain that it was held to honor the memory of Enrique Smith, minister of telecommunications and postal services, on the first anniversary of his murder at the hands of terrorists financed and directed by the U.S. Government. Commander Tomas Borge attended this eucharistic celebration representing the government.

In conclusion, we clearly and categorically reiterate that Nicaragua has absolutely no type of influence over Colombia's internal affairs and much less on the tragic events at the Palace of Justice. We respect international law and we are convinced that only through the strictest observance of its regulations and principles will international peace and security be ensured.

On the contrary, the superpower that tries to discredit us to justify "its aggression" flees from justice and publicly proclaims its right to impose its will by force.

Nicaragua will always make the greatest effort to strengthen the friendly relations that exist between our governments, also recognizing the efforts that your illustrious government is making in favor of peace in Central America within the Contadora Group process.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest regard.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO HONDURAS OVER BORDER INCIDENT

PA312133 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2039 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Protest note sent by the Nicaraguan Government to the Honduran Government; issued in Managua -- read by unidentified person]

[Text] To His Excellency Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran Foreign Secretary:

Mr Secretary:

I address Your Excellency to denounce the following incidents:

Yesterday, 30 December, troops of the Cristobal Vanegas Battalion of the Sandinist People's Army who were in Nicaraguan territory near the border, 1 km from Wamblan, were harrassed by Honduran Army troops. This attack, in addition to the 28 December incident which merited a strong protest note issued by me yesterday, confirms the charges made on 30 December 1985 by Defense Minister Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra that the U.S. Government will continue to promote the creation of border conflicts between the two countries aimed at increasing tension between Honduras and Nicaragua, thereby facilitating its interventionist policy against Nicaragua.

In presenting its most formal and strong protest in view of this new attack, the Nicaraguan Government urges the Honduran Government to reflect on this matter and that these acts of aggression denounced at the end of this year will not represent the beginning of a new year characterized by tension and border conflicts. Therefore, Nicaragua calls on the Honduran Government to put forth its best efforts to stop future actions, such as the above-mentioned, and prevent its territory from being used to worsen the Central American crisis, hinder the political and negotiated solutions for the prevailing conflicts, and remove the possibilities of building the worthy and just peace that the Central American peoples aspire to. I reiterate the assurances of my consideration,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

GUATEMALA TO GUARANTEE INAUGURATION PROTECTION

PA060105 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has asserted that it will guarantee protection for all those who attend the inauguration of Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo. This comes in response to the terrorist group called the Secret Anticommunist Army that threatened President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra a few days ago.

In statement to ANN, Orlando Rojas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala, said that General Oscar Mejia Victores, the government ministry, and the director of the national police immediately made statements asserting that they have full control of terrorist organizations.

NEWS MEDIA DIRECTORATE ON RADIO CATOLICA CLOSURE

PA052244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] In a communique released last night, the News Media Directorate announced its position regarding the case of Radio Catolica and mentioned this radio station's violation of various articles of the News Media Directorate's general law. The communique also said that the radio station systematically altered its programs without first advising the directorate, and broadcast information against the Patriotic Ministry Service, SMP, thus attacking national defense. The communique also said that, finally, despite talks with the radio station's director and manager, in which they were asked to refrain from placing themselves outside the law through their violation of legislation in force, the radio station was sanctioned in fulfillment of Article 42, which deals with the provisional regulation of the news media. A News Media Directorate official now will recount the violations that have amply justified the decision to close this radio station.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] These are the violations which Radio Catolica has incurred again and again.

1. On 12, 20, 25, and 29 September 1985, the station broadcast live without prior authorization by the News Media Directorate, thus disobeying orders of the directorate as authorized by the national emergency law, according to which prior permission must be secured from the directorate for any live broadcast.

2. Systematically, Radio Catolica has altered its programs without first advising the directorate.

3. On 10 and 16 October 1985, the radio station violated Chapter 3, Article 16, Paragraph 2 of the news media general law by not commencing its broadcast at the appointed time.

4. On 3 October, the station violated Article 3, Paragraph E of the general provisional law for news media and Article 1, Paragraph K of the amendment to the general news media law and its bylaws by broadcasting information against the SMP and, consequently, attacking the national defense.

5. On 21 November, the station violated the directorate's orders by broadcasting material not authorized by the directorate.

6. On 10 October and 2 and 31 December, the radio station violated Chapter 4, Article (?77), Paragraph D of the general law on news media and Chapter 4, Article 42, Paragraph 2 of the general provisional law on news media.

Despite conversations with Radio Catolica's director and manager during which several appeals were made for them to refrain from placing themselves outside the law through their violations of the legislation in force, the News Media Directorate proceeded to sanction Radio Catolica considering the seriousness of the violations. The sanction was applied according to Article 42 of the general provisional law on news media which states:

Article 42: This law will be violated when:

1. Articles 2 and 3 of the general law on news media are not obeyed.

2. National interest services provided for by law and this regulation are not rendered.

3. A radio station operates with a power rating other than that assigned, without authorization of the Permits and Licenses Department.

4. Article 9 of the general law on news media and Article 14 of this bylaw was disobeyed, as well as the amendment on Article 46 of this same bylaw of 25 April 1981, which is as follows:

Article 46. The repeated violation of sections I, II, III, and IV of Article 42 could entail the temporary suspension, for a period to be determined by the appropriate authorities, of the station broadcasts and the revocation of the license or permit by the News Media Directorate without detriment of the revision of the resolution by the permanent council for which the procedure outlined in Article 11 of the general news media law will be followed.

[Dated] Managua, 3 January 1986 [end recording]

Radio Sandino on Closure

PA052147 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 86

["Analysis of Misinformation" by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] On 31 December, Radio Catolica refused to broadcast the message delivered by the president of the Republic.

For this reason, the radio station was closed. However, this was not the first time that Radio Catolica did something like this, thereby violating the temporary communication media law with no right or reason to do so other than having a religious name and being under the supervision of the Catholic hierarchy.

Two reasons, but no justification. That radio station had never been an exclusively Christian communications media, but was also a commercial and misinformed station. But what is worse, it also broadcast counterrevolutionary messages. We will prove this.

In its 3 August 1985 edition, NICARAGUA HOY, a small counterrevolutionary newspaper directed by Pedro Chamorro Barrios, which is circulated abroad as a supplement in several newspapers linked to the CIA, published the words to a song dedicated to Cardinal Obando y Bravo. This song was written by counterrevolutionaries. The song is an alleged greeting from the Nicaraguan people who say that: We, who are struggling to return, ask for your prayers and for you to encourage our faith. Always under the sign of the cross. Well, the musical message of the contras who, according to the words of the song, are struggling to return, was played on Radio Catolica as many times as they wanted to.

This proves to us that:

1. That they violated the country's laws on several occasions.

2. That the message was clearly counterrevolutionary and disrespectful of the laws of the country and the feelings of the Nicaraguan families who had lost loved ones murdered by the contras.

3. That this activity was not of a religious but rather of a political nature.

Having recalled only one of many similar cases, let us consider the misinformation from abroad regarding the penalty against the so-called Radio Catolica. An ACAN-EFE wire dated 3 January 1986 reports the opinion of Bismarck Carballo, Radio Catolica director, which has given rise to all the misinformation against Nicaragua abroad. The report goes like this: "We do not discard the idea that the closing of Radio Catolica is related to the conflict in relations between the church and the government."

And how does the misinformation abroad describe this conflicting situation? In the first place, they have said that this conflict has been originated by the Sandinists' persecution against the church. We do not have to deny this because all in Nicaragua can attest to its falseness. We will keep in mind, however, that this radio station had been broadcasting the contras' musical message since the middle of last year. Nevertheless, no one was persecuted for this. Even if this radio station had been sanctioned at that time, the station was not the church and broadcast messages other than the church's.

In the second place, the country's laws are to be obeyed by all citizens and organizations regardless of their religious faith. This is so true and recognized that the Nicaraguan Christian radio station Ondas de Luz has never encountered any obstacles in its activities because it really has a religious and cultural message and not a political, much less a counterrevolutionary, message.

Conclusion: The only conflict has been created by those who violate the state's laws and disobey the government's orders. The closing of Carballo's commercial radio station is not a political sanction: Nevertheless, we will have new versions of the an anti-Nicaraguan campaign abroad under the pretext of our having sanctioned the provocative activities of Radio Catolica. We still do not know the purposes for which this radio station insisted in violating the law, nor do we know the political intentions behind its programs. We are sure, however, of one thing: Many messages were heard from this radio station, yet God's voice was seldom heard.

Monsignor Carballo Comments

PA030402 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Radio Catolica of Nicaragua, managed by the archdiocese of Managua, was closed on Wednesday night upon orders from the Sandinist regime on the pretext that the station did not respect the instructions issued by the press censorship department, to broadcast Commander Daniel Ortega's New Year message on 31 December.

According to the report from the News Media Directorate, Radio Catolica was notified that it must join the national network led by the official station, Voz de Nicaragua, to broadcast Ortega's message.

Radio Catolica Director Monsignor Bismarck Carballo summarized their current situation to Impacto Newscast as follows:

[Begin Carballo recording] Well, the resolution sent by the Interior Ministry's News Media Directorate argues that we did not join the national network on 31 December at 1800 for the Nicaraguan Government's message. We have met with the radio station's workers and they admitted, with a very Christian attitude of self-criticism, that the station did not join the network due to a human error. The radio station's directorate advised the workers about the national network according to the Interior Ministry's note. This has been done 365 days a year for over 5 years and we had no reason not to do it, based on the state of emergency provisions. However, a human error by the man in charge of the main control has prompted the unjust and unwarranted measure of closing Radio Catolica. [end recording]

Monsignor Bismarck Caballo also said the resolution indicates that Radio Catolica is being closed without specifying for how long. He said that he has requested a meeting with Melba Blandon, head of the press censorship department, in order to clarify the situation. Monsignor Carballo likewise said that this is a critical situation because the closure of Radio Catolica and the confiscation of the church's printing office in October has turned the Catholic Church into a church of silence. Lastly, the Radio Catolica director issued a call to all the Central American churches and pastors to unite and state their solidarity with the Nicaraguan church, which is again a victim of the Sandinist regime's repression.

Appeal Sent to Ortega

PA052106 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference yesterday sent a letter to President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra admitting that it did violate the provincial law on the media when Radio Catolica did not join a national network to broadcast the presidential New Year's message on 31 December.

In the letter, the Catholic prelates ask Commander Ortega to intervene in a valuable way for a reconsideration of the resolution closing the radio station that because of carelessness, they say, they did not join the network to broadcast the government's message.

The ten bishops who comprise the Episcopal Conference state that they are very concerned with the resolution issued by the Office of the Media Directorate because it deprives the church of this radio communication.

A reconsideration of the resolution would contribute to preventing a deterioration of church-state relations, the letter of the Episcopal Conference to Commander Daniel Ortega adds. However, it should be recalled that the day that President Daniel Ortega delivered the message in Pancasan, the Catholic Church had been transmitting a song that is well-known in that radio station, which we call the radio of the ecclesiastical tribunal. This is a song dedicated to Cardinal Miguel [Obando y Bravo]. It is a song with an evident counterrevolutionary essence not only because it was recorded in Miami but also because it specifically refers to those who are out of the country -- an open reference to the counterrevolutionaries who are in Miami and for whom Cardinal Obando said mass.

All this has political connotations. I think this is evident, and the people have been able to hear this. The explanation that the Interior Ministry has been given on the closing of the radio station of the Managua ecclesiastical tribunal is very clear.

Obando y Bravo Protests Actions

PA050446 Panama City LA PRENSA (NICARAGUA HOY supplement 7 Dec pp 1, 2C) in Spanish 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Sandinist government, the enemy of dialogue and harmony among the members of the Nicaraguan family, has deepened the growing religious persecution in the country with its continued increase of restrictions to control the movements of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo in the interior of the country and by intimidating the clergy and nuns in what could be called an open state-church confrontation.

This was made obvious in the recent statements made by Cardinal Obando y Bravo during the extraordinary synod held at Vatican City.

The rejection of foreign clergymen's immigration documents, the intimidation they are subjected to force them to moderate the tone of their messages, and the requirements made of priests who are subjected to fingerprinting and frontal and profile photographs are part of this campaign against the Catholic Church, Obando y Bravo said in Rome.

Censorship prior to homilies and the obligatory draft for seminarians are part of the confrontation which is really an attack on the will and faith of the entire Nicaraguan people, the majority of whom are Catholics.

Everything seems to point to the fact that the Managua Marxist regime is trying to drown the church's voice once and for all, and that of its illustrious pastor, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the untiring promoter of a dialogue between the Nicaraguans which will end the civil war that is now draining Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA CODIRECTOR THREATENED WITH JAIL

PA051629 Panama City LA PRENSA (NICARAGUA HOY supplement 7 Dec 85 pp 1, 2C) in Spanish 3 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Managua -- The daily newspaper LA PRENSA was not published on 2 December to protest Captain Melba Blandon, head of the Interior Ministry's media directorate, censuring of the writ for protection that was filed by LA PRENSA codirector Jaime Chamorro Cardenal to avoid being sent to jail.

With legal assistance from Manuel Gutierrez Hurtado, Chamorro Cardenal filed for protection at the criminal chamber of the appellate court of the Managua region after Blandon threatened to jail him in a letter she sent him on 27 November.

Although the newspaper has been subjected to brutal censorship ever since March of 1982, this is the most serious difficulty faced by the members of LA PRENSA's board of directors in 4 years of hardships under the Sandinist regime.

The press censorship in Nicaragua is such that even the pro-Sandinist Association of Newsmen of Nicaragua has sometimes described it as "ridiculous" and has asked the Sandinist government to relax it. However, Blandon is not only persecuting the LA PRENSA directors because of what is censored but because copies of the censored material are being published abroad.

In her threatening letter, Blandon accused Chamorro Cardenal of having made copies of military reports on the rebel attacks on Santo Domingo and Cara de Mono and a naval incident involving Nicaraguan and Honduran vessels.

In a news conference on 2 December, Chamorro Cardenal stressed that the three referenced reports corresponded to dispatches sent by the news agencies AP, UPI, and ANSA and said that no crime could be claimed for the publication abroad as this is precisely the objective of foreign correspondents.

In his statements during the news conference of 2 December, Chamorro Cardenal said: "LA PRENSA wishes to point out to the world and particularly to the persons and institutions that have closely watched its long struggle for freedom of expression in Nicaragua, that it is currently being subjected to new pressures and threats with the clear intention of discouraging its editors and making them live under fear."

"Upon the enactment of the special state of emergency on 15 October, the Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry stepped up its measures against LA PRENSA, imposing more limitations and going so far as to threaten members of its Board of Directors with actions that could mean jailing them."

All this, he added, leads us to clearly perceive that Capt Blandon is trying to impose even worse limitations on LA PRENSA and to deprive it of the right to give to foreign correspondents material that she censors, which right cannot be denied to a censored news media in even the severest of circumstances.

"The worst part of this matter is that Capt Blandon, without any legal basis and stepping outside the realm of her duties, has gone so far as to threaten the newspaper's directors with processes against them and with jailing them on the basis of charges which have been trumped up and exaggerated by her pursuant to provisions that are beyond the scope of her authority."

REPORT ON CASTRO ANPP CLOSING SPEECH TELEVISED

FL030301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Report on speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the closing session of the ninth session of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], held at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 28 December 1985; read by television announcer Carlos Massola -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] On 27 and 28 December 1985, the ninth ANPP session was held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. We are now going to bring you a version of the speech made by commander in chief Fidel Castro during the closing session.

"I am sure we will make a great effort next year and in each of the coming years, but I feel certain that next year and the coming 5-year period will also be successful."

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, spoke thus in closing the ninth session of the National Assembly. In his 2 and 1/2 hour speech, Fidel expressed a series of reflections and impressions of the work done in our country in 1985, and of other international matters he had recently discussed at the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

"I wanted to share these thoughts with you, this optimism, and this personal satisfaction with which we are going to receive the new year and the 27th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution."

He said that 1985 has been a year of great effort and enormous work for all the leaders of the party, state, and cadres, and of great work and effort by the entire people, the results of which are visible.

"Always, during the years of the revolution, some years have been better than others, one period has been better than another, and naturally we have accumulated a lot of experience. Nearly 27 years have not passed in vain. We now have a lot more experience, maturity, and greater objectivity in the cadres. Better methods, better organization, better concepts. Really, this year 1985 has seen a leap in the quality of the work of the party and state, which can be measured by the increase in efficiency.

Our commander in chief referred to the proposals made more than 1 year ago at the energy forum concerning the measures that should be taken with firmness and constancy in the economic sector, placing emphasis on the activities that tend to resolve chronic problems of the country's economy, which are those of all the underdeveloped countries, although Cuba has the advantage of having close ties and excellent relations with the socialist community of nations. On this subject, Fidel said the starting point is the premise that we should be able to confront the consequences of the economic crisis and, in addition, to project development for the medium range that will free us of the difficulties we have been having in certain areas of the economy since the triumph of the revolution, and which will allow us to make optimum use of the resources that stem from those relations with the socialist nations. Fidel argued that those problems that will soon be solved that affect some aspects of the economy have their origin in the unequal exchange, in the decrease in prices, and in the looting to which the Third World countries are subjected by the developed capitalist countries, which, in our case, are influenced by the U.S. economic blockade of the United States, which is doing everything it can to keep us from exporting our products.

"It cannot be imagined to what degree the United States harasses us economically -- with agreements that are even effective to some degree, as for example its negotiating with countries such as France, Italy, Japan, and the FRG, all of which buy our nickel, to not import to the United States a single piece of machinery or a single ton of steel containing Cuban nickel. In consequence, they limit our exports of nickel."

Fidel said that what imperialism is doing to attempt to impede our economic progress is an obsessive mania, but imperialism's nervousness and disappointment are understandable because when a country can present the social achievements of our revolution and the economic progress of our revolution at a time of universal crisis, this makes the imperialists worry, get embittered and irritated, become obsessed, and go insane. After all, as their neighbors, and after they have made so many attempts to destroy us, it turns out that exactly the opposite of what they have imagined, is what is happening. Continuing on this subject, Fidel explained how they pursue every bit of information, cooperation, or resources we obtain in the field of medicine, saying that the blockade is not limited to medicines but that there are U.S. Government documents that state that it is against their interests for a physician to visit us or for there to be any exchange or for any Cuban physician or scientist to visit a U.S. hospital or scientific institution through the auspices of the WHO. The imperialists try to justify this inhuman policy by saying that, since Cuba has proposed becoming a medical power and everything in Cuba is political, whatever can contribute to our development in that field is political and prejudicial to the vital strategic interests of the United States.

"They are mistaken if they believe that our medical development is going to depend on them. Cooperation and the exchange of information is useful and of interest but our medical development is not based on information we receive from them, because there are already some fields in which we are competing with them in medical research. Our perspectives are based on the information we receive from the entire world in this field, and especially on the personnel we are training."

Returning to the original idea of the advantage our country has that other Latin American and Third World countries do not have, due to our economic relations with the socialist countries, he said this advantage should be used in the future and optimum use of all the resources we receive from that community is being studied. As examples of these relations, he cited the petroleum refinery being built in Cienfuegos, the nuclear powerhouse, the two nickel refineries, and other important industrial projects under construction.

"So we, both in the area of industry and agriculture, are carrying out very important development work that can guarantee our future in material matters."

He explained that we are seeking more solid and secure development in all fields, based on energy conservation and on the use of cheaper energy such as nuclear energy, for which reason when the thermoelectric powerhouses are completed almost all our future electrical development will be nuclear-electric. Speaking on this subject, Fidel said the production of petroleum is increasing and extraction activities are continuing; the use of cane bagasse produced by the sugar mills is being optimized; and greater efficiency is being sought not only in the boilers of the sugar mills but also in the general use of fuel. Investments are being made in that area to make better use of bagasse, not only as a fuel but also as a raw material to make wood, paper, and even foods.

Fidel also spoke of freely convertible currencies and the emphasis placed on increasing products to replace imports from the capitalist world and increase exports to it, and to acquire products or raw materials that cannot be obtained from the socialist

camp and that are indispensable to us. He also referred to the adoption of concrete measures to perfect the system for directing the planning of the economy, with greater participation by all sectors. He stressed the interesting experience of the creation of the central group, whose existence and methods are going to continue and be perfected, he said.

"For this reason, in the Central Committee we said 1985 was excellent from a subjective point of view. It was a year of much better work. This can be seen in some of the data of the economic plan, as for example the fact that the economy grew 4.8 percent and fuel consumption was less than in 1984, despite the fact that in 1984 there were marked savings over the year 1983."

He also said it was his understanding that less electricity was consumed despite an increase of 70,000 groups of consumers. He also said that a series of sectors had grown, that raw materials had been conserved, and that the goals drawn up in late 1984 were achieved in conservation, production, and exports.

He said problems had cropped up in some places, such as in the production of nickel, which were objective problems that had been inherited and were not due to poor performance by the workers.

With regard to the results of 1985, which he described as very good in every respect, he said the sugar harvest was excellent with high yields, that the sugar production plan had been met, and that exports had increased. He explained, nevertheless, that the year had had objective problems that were very unfavorable, including the fact that the price of sugar continued to drop more than expected, to less than 3 cents per pound, and that the price of other exports also dropped. It was also a very dry year, and the vegetable, rice, and pasture crops and the production of milk, beef, and cane for the coming harvest were all affected. Fidel gave detailed information on the drought, saying that although rainfall was 86 percent of the historical average, and this might make one think the drought had not been very intense, it did not rain during the first 6 months, and the distribution of rainfall was not normal in time.

With regard to these objective factors, he referred to the passage of hurricane Kate, which passed over eight provinces when the sugarcane was recovering from the drought and was ready for harvesting. With reference to his trip through the affected provinces, he said he had never seen cane so affected by the wind and that the damage was incalculable. He added that the number of houses affected was greater than the 60,000 originally reported and that 80,000 have been identified. The hurricane did not leave one banana tree standing, and thousands of agricultural and industrial installations lost their roofs. The greatest damage hurricane Kate did was to the sugarcane. He said the fact that a very high percentage of cane could not be machine harvested was a great worry, as was how to solve the problem of machine harvesting the crop.

He then said that because of all these factors he had said that 1985 was an excellent year from the point of view of the effort made by the entire people, the entire country.

"And nevertheless it has been an adverse year from the point of view of these factors that I have mentioned: the price of sugar and of petroleum, the problem of selling certain export products such as tobacco and others, drought, and above all hurricane Kate. But all this did not discourage the people. Everyone went to work with dignity and energy. The tens of thousands of persons affected saw that as always the socialist states came to their aid, made materials available at half price -- the materials were not a gift but were supplied at half price -- and provided credit to rebuild housing.

There are quite a few that have been rebuilt already. In just a few months, 5,000 houses have been rebuilt from the ground up. This heartens the people because they know this rapid response exists. In a few weeks, the 80,000 persons whose homes were affected in one way or another will have their homes repaired with the state paying for the other half of the cost of the materials. Once more the principle of socialist solidarity, or revolutionary solidarity, has been put into practice, no one has been without resources, and whoever needed a credit got it so he could make purchases."

All the provinces went to work to rebuild dairies, shops, inns, and storehouses; to take all the necessary measures, gathering up the hundreds of thousands of quintals of citrus fruits that had fallen from the trees; and to recover what could be recovered in the banana plantations and so reduce as much as possible the effects of the hurricane. He gave the example of the workers of the Camaguey tile factory, who made an extraordinary effort in a factory, the main machinery of which is 100 years old, and which factory is producing at 100 percent of capacity thanks to the untiring efforts of the workers, who raised the production first from 7,000 to 10,000 tiles then, with the aid of a similar factory, to 12,000 tiles daily.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro explained other immediate measures that were taken to overcome the damages caused by the hurricane, such as the plans made in the fibercement industry. But there were problems for which there was no immediate solution, because almost the entire 1986 production of fibercement would be needed and this would hold up new construction. It was estimated that 10,000 tons of zinc were needed, and our reserve was less than 1,000 tons. And the demand for rice and bread on the parallel market was going to grow, for which reason several tens of millions of dollars would be needed to solve these problems.

He then stressed the spontaneous aid given by the USSR and the delivery of 100 percent of everything requested in response to its offer, including products and quantities already known to everyone. This was really very valuable and opportune aid, Fidel said.

Going on to another subject, our commander in chief spoke of the elaboration of the 1986 plan, in which all sectors and organizations participated -- a realistic, dense plan which is not an easy plan but which provides for growth of about 3.5 percent, which is less than in 1985.

"Despite the drought, the hurricane, all these problems, we propose to attain 3.5 percent economic growth and to continue to increase saving raw materials and fuels. This year it will be in a more controlled way. I believe this is really admirable in the midst of the international crisis and tragedies of other Third World countries."

Subsequently, he referred to the budget, noting that in 1986 the expenses are lower than planned for 1985, which is notable, he said, if one takes into consideration that investments, services, education expenses, health costs, and social security continue to grow. He asked: which country can say the same thing?

"The effort that has been made with the budget as a way of saving is notable and worthy of praise. Saving means a lot. We are paying more salaries than we should be paying. If there is no control, more money is printed because the economy cannot be balanced. So, savings in the budget play an important role. They create the habit of saving in all of us. We must save and act with an economic spirit.

"It is truly an encouraging indicator because in spite of all these efforts to save, the social development of the country continues, investments continue, housing maintenance and construction continues, and investments in communities continue.

We are working on completion of a certain waterworks for a certain community's sewer system. There are a large number of important social projects.

"In reality, when a country is able to plan a sustained period of growth and development, it is something ideal for any society. We have been maintaining that sustained growth over a period of years, even though we have not made such an efficient use of our possibilities and resources. But now we are achieving what could be called a more efficient use. We cannot take for granted what we have but, on the contrary, we must be aware of new possibilities to continue increasing our efficiency with our material and human resources for economic and social development. We must have a more rational development, a better prepared and perfect development."

He said the most reliable portion of our foundation for that development is our relations with the socialist community and the Soviet Union, which are also developing and gaining strength, firmness, mutual trust, and mutual consideration, and this was demonstrated once again with the recent hurricane. In that sense, he pointed out that great progress has been made in the coordination of plans with most of the socialist countries and, thus, a solid foundation exists to account for our actions to the people.

"Here are gathered the representatives of the nation, the provinces, the party, the state, the workers, and the masses. In that manner we can examine with great detail what we have done and the progress made."

Fidel also said it was encouraging to see at the Assembly the recognition made of the new style of work now in use and the hope everybody has to continue to advance in a sure path struggling for the country's efficiency and progress. He took up topics related to health, pointing out that a slight backward movement has been noted in the child mortality rate. But he added that we are not going to be discouraged because of it; we are going to struggle to lower it to below 15 for every 1,000 children in 1986.

Fidel spoke about the great possibilities noted in the field of medicine, citing examples such as the results of the family doctor program, which began with 10 in Havana 2 years ago. By the second year some 200 had joined in several other provinces, and in the third year we now have some 760 family doctors, including more than 30 on the Granma Mountains. He explained that in 1986 some 160 doctors will go to Guantanamo to service all of that province's mountains. These physicians will be mostly from Havana city; they have all volunteered. He added that such action is also an indication of the development of awareness, of the moral values of our youth. Fidel continued to expand on the topic and said that in 1987 all the eastern mountains will have family doctors, there where medical services are most inaccessible, where the highest child mortality rate as well as marriages of very young couples exist.

"I believe these doctors will play a very important role in guiding, educating the population, and advising the young people. We will surely see this in future statistics, after this huge contingent of doctors begins its work."

Fidel noted that more than 400,000 persons have already been cared for by these family doctors, and that in 1986 the figure will go as high as 1.5 million because the rate of doctors joining the service will never go below 1,500 per year. Subsequently, he spoke about the Carlos J Finlay medical sciences detachment, whose first class will graduate in 1988, which indicates that perhaps by the end of this century, 12 more years, all rural and urban areas will be covered with family doctors. And this colossal, new advance, Fidel explained, will solve many problems, among them reducing the number of patients visiting hospital emergency rooms because, according to first reports, patients visiting emergency rooms of the hospital assigned to them in the 10 October District was cut down to zero. Only emergency cases go here, he said.

Fidel referred to the recent examination of complaints dealing with health services in the capital and said they mainly dealt with clinical-surgical hospitals. He added that when this family doctor program is fully implemented, a colossal leap forward will be made in the medical services system in coming years.

The party first secretary requested that party comrades and those in the people's government pay special attention to these contingents of young doctors who have joined the program and those who might join in the future because, he said, I feel they are a really promising goal for the country.

Something else Fidel mentioned was the efforts being made with the hospitals, and in this respect he referred to the recent meeting he held in the capital -- where the problems are more difficult because of the large number of hospitals and institutions in it.

Elsewhere in his speech Fidel said the party has been working on this for many months because in August an increase in the population's complaints about hospital services was noted. Some of the problems were of an objective nature and were examined to seek a solution, but in general most were subjective problems, created by bad habits resulting from the lack of pressures, not because of the personnel's poor attitude. In reality, the commander in chief noted, the response we should give in the struggle to eradicate these bad habits and improve the operations of the hospitals has the approval of workers, physicians, technicians, nurses, nurse-aides, all of them.

He referred to the heroic effort taking place in some of these centers, citing the case of the national leprosarium and the hospital for the mentally handicapped. Fidel also spoke about the party's hard work in this sense in Havana City, and of the assembly meetings taking place in all hospitals, and he expressed his certainty that it will have great results. We propose that a crusade to raise the level of services be carried out, he said. I am sure we will achieve that goal, he stressed.

Fidel also referred to the improvement of education centers, beginning with the increase in the double session at primary schools, which he cited as an example. He added that teachers and professors should have greater experience, adding that in 1985 nearly 3,000 bachelors in primary education graduated, and there are tens of thousands studying in the program to apply computer training at the medium level in vocational schools, which are gradually being converted into preuniversities of exact sciences. He noted that this is already showing good results because in the recently held mathematics olympics Cuba won second place over all the Latin American countries.

Fidel also mentioned the results attained in sports and the training of physical education professors, noting that we will continue to be a superpower in sports and in developing sports, independent of whether we attend the olympic games because for us, Fidel stressed, the principles are more important than any olympic medals. He said that all amateur artistic groups must be developed; we must continue to work restlessly in the area of culture, improving television, radio, and film industry.

Speaking about the overwhelming housing problem, he said there is hope because of the big construction material factories that have been built and the united effort of the state and population itself. He also referred to the progress that will be made in research centers, citing as an example that when the genetic engineering and biotechnological center is completed on 1 July 1986 we will be among the seven most advanced countries in the world in this field. So we anticipate a great future in every aspect, he noted, and said that all this is more remarkable when considering that, together with the effort in production and services, an enormous effort has been made in defense to which many hours have been devoted in recent years.

"All this has resulted in a multiplication of our defensive capability, and in the past 5 years I believe we have tripled our potential in forces, not in the number of cannons but in the number of citizens. In the quantitative aspect, we have tripled our capability. But I feel that in the qualitative aspect we have increased a hundredfold. I believe that we have created the conditions for guaranteeing defeat of an imperialist invasion of our fatherland with the new means -- the war of all the people -- with the training of all the people for this type of war, and with the readiness of the state, the country, and all our society, including the pioneers. In this effort, the comrades have uncovered possibilities that were more remote than can be imagined."

The party first secretary said all these elements are encouraging for our work, a reward for the work that has been carried out in recent years, a demonstration that revolutions do not grow old and cannot grow old, a demonstration that the work of the revolution never ends and can never end. He briefly referred to the different phases lived by our people, of their revolutionary spirit and political awareness, the latter achieved only second to the first. He referred to the beginning of the revolution when there was illiteracy, only 3,000 physicians, and very few university professors, and compared it with today's diametrically opposed situation, recalling the reports rendered by the provinces in that sense at the national assembly, which express what those territories used to lack and how much they have today in education, health, social security, industrial projects, and development in general.

The commander in chief also referred to the situation being lived by Cuba compared to that of some countries, including developed countries, and cited how much is paid for housing, for registration at the university, for sports events, and for bus fare, and referred to the material improvement of our people's living conditions. He mentioned some of the ideas brought up at the Central Committee meeting on how we can improve our effort to build socialism and, in this respect, he said capitalism cannot do what we can in education, health, and sciences.

Socialism's possibilities, he said, are limitless; capitalism cannot have them. Socialism is a really humane system where a man's problem is society's problem. No one is left out in the cold. Each of us has everyone's solidarity. That cannot exist in a capitalist society. Our regime is superior, he said. I see infinite possibilities in socialism. Referring to our elections and proletarian democracy, he said they are improving and we must continue to improve them. Of the recently held film festival, he said it was a great popular event and most valuable from the cultural and political viewpoint because it entails a struggle against the imperial hegemony of the transnationals in their attempt to colonize us culturally.

Referring to the manner in which we can improve our system by overcoming subjective factors, he mentioned the one dealing with the real development of human resources, beginning with the fact that in some places there is high productivity and yield with very few workers, and in others there are inflated payrolls, which is why there is a need for cutting back those structures and re-establishing the multiskill system to save in that way. In that sense, he cited the example of reserves or surpluses of teachers allowed to the Education Ministry, and he said it is an idea that has been very useful. It must be used in improving services, in raising the level of qualifications. He noted that this experience of paying the professional so he can study can also be applied to doctors.

[Words indistinct], because out of 100 with profound convictions there is a necessity of rationally using in the best way possible human resources because, on the contrary, it would be an irrational use of human resources."

In this respect, the commander in chief gave more details on his way of thinking, adding that it has been proved that efficiency is determined by the training of personnel at all levels, and repeated his view on the importance of training and requalifying the country's technical personnel. I believe, he said, that development requires the us-

technology, and automation, and the solution of personnel surpluses cannot be found by inflating payrolls. The only way is to retrain them, raise their level of education, and get them ready for other jobs, Fidel added.

"I repeat that we must not make quick fixes in all places where there are difficulties. I propose that we ponder the problem. We must become aware of the problem, and we must calmly study the problem and undertake a path toward a goal that I am sure will give us a total superiority over the capitalist regime. Socialism is something new, I repeat, and we must contribute in some way to socialism with these experiences. I am sure that will be the result."

On this topic, the first party secretary said our contribution should not only be limited to fulfilling internationalist missions, but to making our socialism better. And perhaps the best contribution we can make to the revolutionary movement is to make our socialism better, which does not exclude fulfilling internationalist duties of another nature. Continuing on the same topic, he referred to the admiration of many visitors when they see in Cuba, despite all lies and campaigns against our country, our experiences in the field of health, schools in the countryside, and university faculties in all provinces.

"I am sure that [words indistinct] the capitalist system cannot be compared to our system. We have the duty of improving because this battle will be waged in the field of ideas. Which regime is useful? Which regime is useless? Which represents the new, progress, human brotherhood, and society's united strength? Which represents the past, divisionism, the struggle of man against man, and the struggle of wolves? In the end, socialism will prevail in this peaceful competition because of its results in all fields, its social, economic development, its political development, and its ideas."

The commander in chief cited other examples that contribute to the improvement of our system, such as ways in which tasks are being tackled in the economic field, the preparation of plans, solutions to the defense problems, which, he said, are novel and unquestionably useful methods. He said that the way in which the party, state, mass organizations, and Armed Forces have united in instrumenting all this structure is really novel and exemplary. He said we must use our imagination in everything, inasmuch as there is no lack of will, desire, spirit, patriotism, or enthusiasm, Fidel noted.

The first party secretary also said that a new youth -- a bearer of great qualities, having a strong, enthusiastic, and demanding spirit -- is being developed. Fidel devoted the last portion of his speech at the National Assembly to recalling the great battle our country has been waging against the Latin American foreign debt and Third World in this past year, referring to the formulas invented by the imperialists, such as the Baker Plan, to loan more money while the economic crisis increasingly aggravates.

"On this hemisphere the winds are blowing against imperialism. All objective factors oppose imperialism. They are facing insoluble problems. Attacking a country such as Nicaragua would really be a way of creating an explosive condition on the hemisphere. However, we do not want them to make that mistake. We hope they will not do it, but we are not sure they will not do it. I believe that we have many reasons and interests in facing up to the problem with greater experience than ever, with better organization, with greater maturity, with greater composure."

Fidel said our relations with Latin America are improving, that ties and unity among the Latin American peoples are developing, and that the crisis -- the greatest in the history of the hemisphere in his judgment -- will considerably contribute to political changes and to bringing together and uniting the Latin American peoples. Closing, Fidel Castro spoke about the preparations for the third party congress scheduled for February, the preparation of materials, the program draft that will be approved in a future meeting.

"It will be a good program which will include many of our experiences. It will be enriched with the contributions of party militants and the people in general. I believe we have the best conditions for the congress. It will be an opportune congress at an opportune time, and with promising results."[applause]

Dear viewers, we have brought to you the version of the speech made by the commander in chief at the closing session of the ninth ANPP regular meeting, which was published in the 30 December 1985 edition of the GRANMA daily.

U.S. TO PRESSURE MEXICO ON DEBT AT SUMMIT TALKS

FL031618 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Today's meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States has captured international attention because of the certainty that, in addition to the announced discussion of bilateral economic problems, important political matters of the area will be brought up.

In the last few days, international press agency reports have noted the views of observers on this Mexican-U.S. summit.

Although there is no set agenda for the talks, economic issues -- especially those concerning the Mexican foreign debt -- are expected to be the most important subjects of discussions. According to observers, the Reagan administration is afraid that Mexico will adopt what Washington has called a hardline position on the debt issue, which could be emulated by other Latin American countries with similar problems. It is expected that the U.S. Government will also attempt to obtain Mexican support for the so-called Baker Plan.

Some sources have not hesitated in saying that the United States will take advantage of Mexico's economic problems in an attempt to make it change its position regarding Central America, which constantly irritates Washington.

At the OAS meeting held in Colombia, Mexico said that what is illegal in Central America cannot be called legitimate, clearly referring to hostile U.S. policies. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said at the meeting that destabilizing and subversive actions cannot be justified, alleging that this position protects its own security.

U.S. sources, such as the so-called Council on Hemispheric Affairs, commented on this by saying it would be a big mistake for the Reagan administration to pressure Mexico to change its position on Central America. They indicated that it may backfire on the U.S. government.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER

Views C. America, Debt

PY041328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0920 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, 3 Jan (EFE) -- Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro has noted the new cooperation process between his country and Cuba and stressed that in order to obtain the pacification of Central America "all must take their hands off Nicaragua."

The representative of Alan Garcia's administration ended his 5-day tour of Cuba with a press conference in which he announced the imminent arrival of the new Peruvian ambassador to Cuba, and the resumption of full diplomatic relations.

Alva Castro said his presence in Cuba was the result of his long time friendship with Fidel Castro, and that he was not on an official visit "but on a private visit, which is public because we have no secrets; we do not hide our friendship or our solidarity."

The Peruvian vice president, who arrived in Cuba accompanied by the fisheries minister and other high-ranking Peruvian officials of the economy and cooperation sectors, said his country will strengthen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation ties with Cuba.

Referring to the Cuban revolution, he said: "Although we may disagree, we cannot fail to recognize that this is a process that has obtained meaningful results in matters of health, education, nutrition, and productive employment."

Luis Alva Castro, who is also finance minister, reaffirmed his country's refusal to permit the IMF to mediate the renegotiation of the foreign debt. He termed the economic policy established by his ministry as appropriate, and said inflation has been reduced from 300 percent annually to "only" 3 percent, and the fiscal deficit from 9 or 10 percent to 1 percent.

He added that "economic sanctions, which might be a consequence of the Peruvian decision, would be the price of our liberty."

While in Cuba, the Peruvian delegation recieved information on the Cuban planning system, various aspects of the sugar sector, and industrial and nuclear energy projects.

The prime minister stated at the press conference that Peru will carry out "intense" compensated trade with Latin America so that the exchange of products will prevent "the use of our countries' scarce foreign currency."

Referring to the Central American problem, he said: "We have repeatedly shown our solidarity with Nicaragua." He added: "We believe so strongly in the need for all to take their hands off Nicaragua that we suggested the founding of a group to support Contadora and participate in setting one up."

Asked about the possibility of Spanish mediation to solve the conflict, he said: "Everything that supports and endorses peace in Central America must be welcomed. All efforts by Felipe Gonzalez in this respect, and the help he has given on many occasions to promote peace in Central America, must be welcomed by all of us."

Later, he stressed that"the rules have changed" regarding foreign capital, and that "the tax exemptions the previous administration so freely facilitated, thus providing excessive profits, are over."

Alva Castro supported the idea of a conference in Panama of presidents of the region, including Castro, on the foreign debt. He said that, in the present circumstances, the foreign debt cannot be paid.

In reply to another question, he said: "The main indication of solidarity by the Cuban Government is friendship. It is this friendship that we have come to cultivate and strengthen." Moreover, he said: "We have come to demonstrate also that we respect the free decision of the peoples about what type of society suits them better."

The Peruvian leader termed the Cuban-Peruvain disagreements over the foreign debt issue a "misunderstanding" provoked by "people who are interested in creating conflicts and enmities."

Shortly before leaving Havana, Luis Alva Castro held another meeting with the Cuban president in which the activities of the Peruvian delegation were reviewed.

Departs After 5-Day Visit

FL031530 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1512 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] After a 5-day viist to Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Luis Alva Castro, second vice president and prime minister of the Republic of Peru, has departed for his country.

In his penultimate day in Cuba, the Peruvian prime minister visited several centers of interest and construction projects in Cienfuegos. In that province, Alva Castro toured the bulk sugar loading terminal, fishing compound, oil refinery, and the electronuclear center being built with Soviet cooperation.

The Peruvian prime minister also had a meeting at the Sugar Ministry in Havana, where he expressed interest in the development of Cuba's primary industry.

Terms Visit 'Positive'

PA060348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Luis Alva Castro, Peruvian vice president and prime minister, has told the press in Lima that his 5-day visit to Cuba promoted the improvement of relations between the two countries.

After holding talks with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Alva Castro stressed that he agrees with the head of state that his trip to Cuba was very positive and that relations between the two countries will not only be normalized, but will expand.

Alva Castro, who is also minister of economy and finance, emphasized that the attitude of the Cuban Government is of solidarity towards Peru, and pointed out the presence of two Cuban fishing trawlers, which will fish in Peruvian waters for 6 months and will turn over the entire catch for the consumption of the people of that South American country.

In another part of Luis Alva Castro's statements to the press in Lima, he said Cuba should take part in the Latin American presidential summit, which will take place this year in Panama City, and added that no country should be left out of a meeting where problems common to all are to be discussed.

GRENADA

OAS AMBASSADOR DENIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

FL031958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1821 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Washington, Jan 3, CANA -- Grenada's ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) defended the island's human rights record today against charges of abuses by a Washington research group.

The liberal Council on Hemispheric Relations (COHA) said human rights conditions in Grenada were fast becoming the worst in the English speaking Caribbean. It cited reports of prisoners being denied medical attention and said the police force had acquired a reputation for brutality and abuse of authority.

Ambassador Albert Xavier, who is also accredited to the United States, denied the allegations during a ceremony marking his assumption of the chairmanship of the Permanent Council of the OAS for the next three months. I wish to state for the record that Grenada boasts very high level of observance of human rights, he said. He said COHA's report was faulty, and added one has to wonder where the information for that report was gathered from.

HAITI

DUVALIER SAYS 'DEMOCRATIC REFORM' TO CONTINUE

FL031656 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] President for Life Jean-Claude Duvalier in Haiti says he will continue the process of liberalization and democratic reform throughout 1986. In the traditional state of the union address given at the beginning of each year, Mr Duvalier said yesterday he is the only one capable of reconciling the nation with itself.

Last month, a wave of anti-government demonstrations swept the island, and three students were killed in the unrest. In the recent major shake up of his cabinet 2 days ago, Mr Duvalier demoted several former powerful ministers and eliminated top positions in the government. Eight months ago, when Mr Duvalier marked his 14th year of power he vowed to modernize the political system by allowing greater freedom of expression.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE OPPOSITION LEADER

PA052130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Port au Prince, 5 Jan (AFP) -- Former Haitian minister Hubert De Ronceray, now a member of the opposition, who was arrested on 4 December, today phoned AFP to announce his release by the Port au Prince authorities. De Ronceray said he had not been mistreated during his imprisonment.

At the time of his arrest, the police reported the discovery of an "important" amount of subversive documents in his residence. De Ronceray, 53, is one of the six leaders of the local Haitian opposition. Formerly, he held the post of undersecretary of state for national education and minister of social affairs for President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

JAGAN: REGIME ISOLATED, 'VICTORY IS INEVITABLE'

FL041540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1456 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Georgetown, Jan 4, CANA -- Opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan in a hard-hitting New Year's message to Guyanese has expressed deep gratitude for the warm support given his Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) in last month's general elections. Jagan, who claims fraud caused his party to lose to the incumbent Peoples National Congress (PNC) in the December 9 poll, said a new history had been denied Guyanese in 1986.

The new beginning, he said was thwarted by the PNC when they stooped to the lowest depths of immorality and depravity to manipulate the poll. The PNC won 42 seats to the PPP's 8, while the smaller United Force won two and the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) one.

Dr Jagan told Guyanese in his message to take heart, since no sacrifice must be too great in our determination to free our beloved Guyana. The parasitic ruling elite and the emerging multi-millionaires must not be allowed to put our country and people in chains. Jagan said that the balance of forces have moved decisively in the peoples favour.

The Peoples National Congress (PNC) dictatorial regime was never as isolated as it is now. Like an empty barrel it is making a lot of noise. But time is not on its side. Jagan said history and time are with the peoples forces and victory is inevitable.

BISHOP CLAIMS GOVERNMENT VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

FL041910 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1030 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] A Guyanese church leader is accusing the government of violating human rights and of corruption. Roman Catholic Bishop Benedict Singh has issued a pastoral letter to be read in churches in Guyana on Sunday. The letter also spoke about widespread racial and political discrimination, harassment, and persecution of the church. The letter calls the arrest and expulsion of British priest Patrick Connors this week unjust. Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte has been meeting with church leaders, including two leaders whose homes were recently searched by police.

BOUTERSE CRITICIZES NETHERLANDS 'DOUBLE STANDARD'

FL031924 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Commander Desi Bouterse has in his speech on New Year's Eve said that Holland is using double standards in its relations to Suriname. The constant world recession and the fact that Holland has not issued the development aid it suspended in 1982 have brought our economy in great danger, so Bouterse said. The unskilled use of one standard for other countries and another exclusive standard for Suriname when it comes to granting aid. [sentence as heard] According to head of government Bouterse, the administration has exerted itself to limit the consequences of the scarcity of foreign exchange by seeking new markets for our products and limiting the import of luxury articles. We don't expect to turn back in our trade and the problems in industry to completely vanish in 1986 . This, head of government Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse told the people in his speech on New Year's Eve. On the contrary, these problems will, according to Bouterse, keep on existing.

The commander further stated that our production sources need to be expanded in order to overcome these problems. Also, so he continued, a production and export machinery ought to be established. This machinery will have to be aimed at the future and must under no condition whatsoever be dependent on the fluctuation in the bauxite sector.

The greatest merit of the February 25 revolution is the fact that mysteriously started to eliminate the racial points of distinction which were maintained by the former way of conducting politics. [sentence as heard] So Bouterse said in his New Year's speech. Even if one's attitude toward the revolution is negative, so Bouterse continues, one cannot deny that after 1980 the building of a true nation had started in Suriname. But the truth then of our revolution is, according to Bouterse, the fact that a building of this nation is not tied to belonging to a certain ethnic group or to professing a certain religion.

At the end of his speech the head of government especially thanked all the Surinamese in Holland, the Netherlands Antilles, and the United States of North America, who have demonstrated their allegiance to the leaders in Suriname.

ACTING PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ARUBA

FL031950 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Acting President Ramdat-Misier has on the occasion of the proclamation of the apart status of Aruba sent a telegram to the governor of this island on behalf of the Government and the people of Suriname. In this telegram, the acting president congratulated the governor and the island of Aruba for the milestone and wished them all the best in their further development.